THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Inland Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,054—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1890.

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As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
2-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-0
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"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clare are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
P.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parditt	21st Feb.
† ASSAM	3034	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
P.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
P.L. BUTLEY	4295	800	W. D. Worcester	21st ,,
P.L. ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
P.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th April.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
P.L. PERIM	3929	800	P. Harris	18th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th ,,
P.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	2nd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
P.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	16th ,,
P.L. CORO MANDEL	4500	800	L. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,
P.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
P.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,

The steamers marked P L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	C. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	27th Feb.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	13th Mar.
THAMES	4200	800	W. A. Seaton	27th Mar.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th March 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jany. 13, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
aMARIA TERESA	R Deperis	4,200	800	21st Feb.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st April.
aMEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer
aWill not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	1 200	650	15th March,

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Mossowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st Feb. '90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 5th Feb. 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
L HISPANIA	3340	Abrey	27th Feb.
ML ASIA	3500	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	29th ,,
ML BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	12th April.
L NUBIA	3551	T G Knox	26th ,,
L ARABIA	3541	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	Abrey	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
EDEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,600	400	22nd Mar. 90

This Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carries no Surgeon and Stewardess.

WERNETH HALL...A. Buck.....3,100 500 12th Apl. 90

This fast steamer has been specially built and adapted on every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess.
Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, Jan. 18, 1890.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on 23rd February, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 26th February.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 20th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th March.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 22nd February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th February, 1890. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE well-known passenger steamer CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander C. ALEXANDERSON, will leave Bombay for LIVERPOOL direct on or about 5th April.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Saloon and state rooms all on upper deck.
For particulars to passage money, Cabin plans &c apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

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TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.
INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.
A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to
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Bombay, Rampart Row; Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P and O Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEAS

FROM THE

KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas. They are grown in the district originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.
These Teas are now being largely sold by the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, London—a sufficient evidence of the popularity they have attained.

Cash Price List.

KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty, from the Kousanie Gardens	1 lb. pkts., per pkt	Rs. 1 6
	2 ,, ,,	,, 2 12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	,, 6 12
SOUCHONG FINEST in 2 lb. pkts., per pkt		,, 2 12
PEKOE FINEST in 2 ,, ,,		,, 3 0
HYSON YOUNG (GREEN), 1 lb. pkt.		,, 1 10
ORANGE PEKOE FINEST, 1 lb. pkt.		,, 1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, 1 lb. pkt		,, 1 0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, 2 ,, ,,		,, 2 0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf tea, per lb.		,, 0 10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

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LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

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The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)	..	Rs. 800
Do.	do. 10 ,, ,,	do.	500
EDISON	do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)	...	400
GRAMME	do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.		500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p.	...	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,
F. FISCHER & Co.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS

(THE PHŒNIX BRAND),

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Dindigul Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smoke procurable.
These CHEROOTS have been long known and much appreciated all over India: large quantities have also been exported to England and the Colonies. TREACHER & Co. have no hesitation in stating that there are *no better Cheroots in the Market*, and all lovers of a genuine "Trichy" should give them a trial.

		Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot shape, without straw,	per box of 100	1	12
TREACHER'S DAWSONS, Cheroot shape, with straw.	,, 100	1	12
TREACHER'S THOMSONS, Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 100	1	14
TREACHER'S HAVANAHS, Cigar shape	,, 100	2	0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	,, 100	1	14
TREACHER'S DINDIGULS, Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 100	2	4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel-shaped	,, 100	2	2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar shape	,, 100	3	0

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

These are prepared specially for TREACHER & COMPANY from the very finest selected Tobacco. In flavour and aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.
They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
JAVA GEMS, No. 1, per box of 100	3	8
,, ,, No. 2, ,, ,,	3	4
,, ,, No. 3, ,, ,,	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRES AND CHRISTYS DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
SPECIAL VENTILATION,
MODERATE IN PRICE,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
BECOMING SHAPES,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case 3 unisons, 7 octaves, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ... Rs. 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... ,, 550
THE UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE, solid Walnut case, Panelled front, overstrung scale, three Unisons, Metal Plated, pin plank, metal action frame, 7 octaves ... ... ,, 00
THE "UPRIGHT IRON GRAND," solid Ebonized case, with gold incised ornamentation, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu handles and sconces, carved Trusses. The finest Upright Grand Imported ... ... ,, 725
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... ,, 600
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble American dampers, 7 octaves ... ,, 700
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... ,, 875
*** This class of Piano obtained First-class Certificate and Gold Medal at the Calcutta Exhibition, the highest award for Square Pianos.
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... ,, 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SOLID MAHOGANY METAL FRAME "NEW COTTAGE," 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, Panel Front, Gold incised Decorations, extra bolted and screwed. Sconces with Glass Shades. ... ... ,, 550
EBONIZED AND GOLD METAL FRAME PIANO, 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, flat fall, Panel front with Gold incised Decorations and Sconces with Glass Shades, extra bolted and screwed, Wire Gauze back ... ... ,, 700
SOLID WALNUT METAL FRAME COTTAGE GRAND, 7 Octaves, Patent Repeater Action, 3 Unisons, full Iron Frame, Brass-bound Case ... ... ,, 1,000

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SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,

BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative pills but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

COCKLE'S

ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both of body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the medical labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints, but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODHAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada and the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

THE PIANOFORTES

BY

MESSRS. J. BLUETHNER OF LEIPZIG,

ARE acknowledged by Professionals to be the finest toned PIANOS ever manufactured, and we guarantee them to keep in tune for a longer period than even the highest priced PIANOS.

The PIANOFORTE FACTORY OF MESSRS. J. BLUETHNER is the largest in Europe and turns out over 3,000 Instruments yearly, which is equal to 250 monthly, 10 daily, or one PIANO every working hour of the day.

We beg to invite Inspection of the second Shipment of these splendid instruments, just to hand.

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MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE INDIAN EMPIRE AND BURMAH FOR MESSRS. J. BLUETHNER'S WORLD RENOWNED PIANOFORTES.

SPARKLING WINES.

CHAMPAGNES.

FIRST QUALITY CHAMPAGNE.	SPECIALE CUVEE—GRAND VIN.	SPARKLING SAUMUR.
Dry.	Extra Dry.	Dry.
Selected at Epernay for the Company.	Selected at Epernay for the Company.	L. Colbart and Cie., Carte Blanche.
Per doz. qts., Rs. 40; Per doz. pts., Rs. 22-8.	Per doz. qts., Rs. 48; Per doz. pts., Rs. 26-8.	Per doz. qts., Rs. 28; Per doz. pts. Rs. 16-8.

"PRIVILEGE."—We are the Sole Agents for this charming dry Wine, well-known to Royalty and the best families on the Continent of Europe, as well as to the chief London Clubs.
Per case, 1 doz. qts., Rs. 60; Per doz. pts., Rs. 33-0.

SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK.	Per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	SUPERIOR SPARKLING MOSELLE.	Per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
A delightful exhilarating Wine...	40 0	22 8	With the well-known delicious flavour ...	40 0	22 8

POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

TEA A SPECIALITY TEA

FLOWERY PEKOE

FROM THE CELEBRATED

GLENDALE ESTATE, NILGIRIS.

NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS have been awarded to the Proprietor of this Estate, both in European and Australian Exhibitions, and it has obtained the medal for finest Tea, at the Madras Agri-horticultural Exhibition, for the last seven years.
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The most highly finished Machines in the Market.
THE "WHIPPET" CYCLES.
Spring Frame absolutely free from vibration.
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PROPRIETOR, W. YOUNG,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LATE CAMPBELL & CO.'S FACTORY, DINDIGAL, S. INDIA.
I GUARANTEE to supply CIGARS of the Finest Manufacture from Borneo, Java, and Dindigal Tobacco. Price list and samples free on application to the Proprietor.

"Borneo Excelsior," Nos. 1, 2,	3, MY SPECIAL BRAND
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A bran-new English-built circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson and Co., Lowestoft.
A few second-hand single and double seated BROUGHAMS and LANDAUS used in England.
One MINIATURE second-hand English-built CANOE Landau in good order with patent hood and brake.
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The property of a gentleman proceeding to England shortly.
One English built CANOE BAROUCHE with brake by Rogers, and a pair of bay WALER MARES well matched and go very well together with a set of brass mounted harness. Price Rs. 1,600.
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COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,
OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Evening, 5 to 7-30. 8 annas...Night, 8-30 to 11, Re. 1
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THE RINK IS ALSO OPEN EVERY MORNING EXCEPT SATURDAY FOR PRACTICE FOR LADIES ONLY

TO THIS SESSION ADMISSION IS FREE.
SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30. and SATURDAY AFTERNOON from 2 to 4, Children's Matinee, Children under 12 free, Adults 8 annas.

GENTLEMEN'S SPECIAL EARLY MORNING SESSION.
FROM 7 to 9 a.m. Admission 8 Annas.
Skates free.

FRIDAY NIGHT, FEB. 21ST.
Mr. H. A. SIMMONS will give his popular Burlesque, the American Absurdity "THE MASHER."
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 22ND.
CHILDRENS GRAND FETE DAY.
Races for little Girls. Races for little Boys.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.
EVERY EVENING
4 to 12 p. m.

UNRIVALLED ATTRACTION.
WORLD RENOWNED
MADRAS ACROBATS.

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AT THE SECRETARIAT
OPEN from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m., until SATURDAY 22nd.
THURSDAY—PURDAH DAY—Ladies only admitted from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.
FRIDAY—Schools at { Boys 7 a.m. to 3 p.m, reduced prices..... { Girls 3 p. to 8 p.m.
SATURDAY 8 AS. DAY—REDUCED ADMISSION.
A Band will play during the afternoon.
LAST NIGHT of the electric light which has proved such a success during the past week.

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
and in the presence of
T. E. LORD AND LADY REAY.

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY will give a representation at the NOVELTY THEATRE of the highly successful English Opera "The Yeoman of the Guard" by W. S. Gilbert and Sir A. Sullivan, on FRIDAY, the 14th March, MONDAY, 17th March, TUESDAY, 18th March, and during the following week, in aid of the funds of the European General Hospital and the Female Hospital.
Seats may be secured at SOUNDY and Co. on and after the 15th February.

G. I. P. RY. VOLUNTEER BALL,
WILL BE HELD IN THE
G. I. P. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL,
On FEBRUARY the 21st, at 9 p.m,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
LIEUT.-COL. S. JACKSON, C. I. E.,
AND OFFICERS OF THE CORPS,
Prices of admission: In uniform Rs. 6; in Mufti Rs. 7
To admit one gentleman and two Ladies inclusive of refreshment.
J. HARTLEY, Lieut.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.
WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

IN consequence of Mr. NAROTUM GORDHANDAS, a representative of B. Mandvi Ward having resigned his office as a Councillor there is a Casual vacancy in the office under section 9 of the Municipal Act 1888. I therefore pursuant to the provisions of section 22 (3) of the said Act, hereby fix TUESDAY, the 4th March 1890 for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.
E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 19th February, 1890.

NOTICE.
WANTED a fully qualified LADY PHYSICIAN and SURGEON for the LADY DUFFERIN Dispensary, at Sholapur (Deccan) possessing diplomas of not less professional status, than that of the Lady Medical practitioner class of the Grant Medical College, Bombay. Salary up to Rs. 150 per mensem (according to the nature of qualifications) with the privilege of engaging in private practice. Quarters will be provided. For more details address the undersigned.
Each applicant to state the minimum salary she would expect.
S. C. CHITNIS,
Huzur Deputy Collector, and Honorary Secretary, Lady Dufferin Fund, Branch Committee, Sholapur.
Sholapur, 15th February, 1890.

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Bruce Lane, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 28th February, at 3 p.m. to transact the following business—
1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited statement of Accounts made up to 31st December 1889.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect a Director for the ensuing year in place of the one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4th. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
5th. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 21st February to FRIDAY, 14th March both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE, ASSUR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th February, 1890.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.
ST. MARTIN'S.
PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS is the result of much trouble and long experience; is the never-failing specific Remedy for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Consumption, and all other Diseases of the Lungs, and Chest. It contains NO OPIATE or any other injurious Drug, but is a safe and palatable preparation of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. A few doses bring in control, without fail, even the most Obstinate and Chronic Diseases.

OBSERVE!
It is a powerful VOICE TONIC.
Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers will find this valuable preparation a real boon for them. IMPARTS CLEAR and SILVERY TONE to the voice; keeps the VOCAL ORGAN SONOROUS and in FULL VIGOUR, and renders it MELODIOUS.
Per Bottle, Re 1 and Re. 1-12.
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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BOMBAY.

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Further consignments of these
HIGH-CLASS TEAS
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† ORANGE PEKOE	1 2	per lb.
† UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	0 14	"
† PEKOE	0 13	"
† BROKEN PEKOE	0 12	"
† BROKEN TEA	0 10	"
FAMILY MIXTURE	0 8	"

† In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.
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A 2½-pound box of "Orange Pekoe" or "Universal Mixture" Tea sent to any address in the United Kingdom for Rs. 30 and Rs. 27 respectively. Cash paid here, *delivered free of all* charges, including duty at sixpence a pound. 5 and 10 lb. Boxes of either at proportionately higher rates.
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NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on Friday the 28th February 1890 at 6 o'clock p.m.
W. WEBB,
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, 25th January, 1890.

NOTICE.
DR. AND MRS. MULLER, living at Darlington, in the Count of Durham, would be glad to communicate with any parents residing in India who are anxious to provide a temporary home for their children in England. "For particulars apply to A. LUCAS, Dhulia, Khandesh."

KASHMIR CARPETS &c.
THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina—Curtains &c. Circular and Trade Rates on application.
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NOTICE TO MILLS, RAILWAY COS PRESSES AND NAVIGATION COS
ALL sorts of Yarn Waste, Scrawl Rim Card and Spindle Bandings of every description, assorted kinds of Flower and China Ties, to be had ready or made to order from the undersigned at very moderate charges.
IBRAHIMJEE JEELABHOY,
No. 216, Ripon Road, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.
THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Oriental Loan Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m.
(1). To receive Director's Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1889.
(2). To declare a Dividend.
(3). To elect a Director and Auditor.
(4). To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 14th February, 1890.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.
SEALED TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of the EXTENSION of the MYSORE STATE RAILWAY to Hanjengud, a distance of 15 miles.
Quantities have been taken out for three mile sections, and offers will be received for the construction of one or more of them.
Tenders add essed under registered cover to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, and marked Tender for Nanjengud Extension will be received up to noon, on 15th March 1890.
The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
Printed copies of all specification, bills of quantities, and the form of agreement can be obtained from the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, on payment of Rs. 20.
Each tender must be accompanied by a remittance of Rs. 1,000 as Earnest money. This will be returned if the offer is not accepted and forfeited if the tender is withdrawn.
Five per cent. of the cost of the work tendered for will have to be deposited as security for the due completion of the contract.
The work is to be completed within six months of the acceptance of the tender.
Sections and drawings of all bridges, and other works can be seen at the Agent and Chief Engineer's Office Dharwar.

BOMBAY RACES.
1890.
AT the forthcoming Races the following rates will be charged for TICKETS of ADMISSION to the Grand Stand and Enclosures, viz:—
To Subscribers of Rs. 25, a free ticket to admit one Lady and one Gentleman.
Additional tickets to Subscribers...Rs. 5 per day, to admit a Lady or a Gentleman.
Carriage Enclosures ..... Rs. 5 per day.
NON-SUBSCRIBERS.
Grand Stand Ring and Paddock ...Rs. 30 for the Season, to admit one Lady and one Gentleman.
Day Ticket.....Rs. 7 per day, to admit a Lady or a Gentleman.
Carriage Enclosures ..... Rs. 7 per day.
Early application for tickets to be made by Subscribers to Messrs. Ludha Ebram & Co., Ballasis Road, Byculla.
No tickets will be issued after the 20th February, excepting day tickets.
TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.
Gentlemen wishing to subscribe, and who have not had the opportunity of seeing the subscription books which are in circulation will please send their names to the office W. I. T. Club, Sleator Road, Tardeo.
A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Race Days
22nd, 25th, 27th February, and 1st March 1890.
February 6th, 1890.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, lables thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
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ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Russel Street Bloomsbury London.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.
The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

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FOR FEBRUARY 1890.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.
Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.
The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage, and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children."
Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.
Retailed in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. Tins, at 1s., 1s. 11d., and 3s. 8d.
COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
Custom House Road,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS
OF
CROFTS' Very Old Tawny Port Wine.
GONNE CROFT & Co.'s Finest Old Scotch Whiskey.
DAVID SMITH & Co.'s Scotch Whiskey,
ARDENAIGH Whiskey.
GLEN MUCHKIN Whiskey.
STANLEY and GRIMMS' Clarets, Chablis, Sauterne, and Burgandies.
JULES GRIMMOND Three Stars Brandy.
THIERRY & Co.'s Cognac (extra fine quality) Brandy.
T. HINE & Co.'s Fine Old Pale Cognac Brandy,
GENUINE Allasch-Doppelt Kummel.
LAGARDE & Co.'s Saumer, &c., &c., &c.
CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.
A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.
GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.
Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.
N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1825	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,972	8	1	1881	£4,673,293	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188
Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.
* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Hon. John Stell-Irving. | S. G. Michaelsen, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq. | J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton. | E. A. Solomon, Esq.
Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co. Ld.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
Amoy. | Hankow. | Penang.
Bankok. | Hiogo. | Saigon.
Batavia. | Hollo. | San Francisco.
Bombay. | Lyons. | Singapore.
Calcutta. | Manila. | Tientsin.
Foochow. | New York. | Yokohama.
Peking | Hamburg
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £186,600
RESERVE FUND £130,000
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld.
BOMBAY.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.
Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each.
LOANS.
LOANS OF RUPEES 100 and upwards granted on the security of GOVERNMENT PAPER JOINT STOCK SHARES and JEWELLERY at MODERATE RATES OF INTEREST.
ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed "to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK," LIMITED BOMBAY.
LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 1st Aug. 1889.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1849.
J. & R. SHORROCK,
BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES
DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,
Manufacture Specialities in
PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,
COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.
Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing, &c.
Estimates and Drawings on Application.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	8 pot.	935
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	125
Mercantile Bank	60,000	$125	All	..	235
National Bank	37,330	250	125	5 do.	185

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	207
	750	150	150	p.ct	150
Badham Pile & Co., Ltd.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
Bagty Co., Ltd.	925		185	Nil	50
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ltd.		00	0	6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	62½
Bombay Ice Co., Ltd.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	89
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	180	Rs.	3,075
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	45	Rs.	770
Municipal Bonds ...	...	...	...	p.c.	103
Colaba Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	90
Cooper, Madan Ld. ...	1,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 mi
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	170
Gaye & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Steamship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		4½
Narrandee Lighterage	500	250	250	...	75
Nowrojy & Co., Ltd.	14,000	200	175	Rs. 20½	232
Marden & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	80
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Napier Foundry	600	100	100	...	60
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Standy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11½
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,210
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour Mill	1,000	1	125	Nil.	35
W. Mody & Co.					25
Bhownuggur City F. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	70
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
ciliary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Bezzi's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 18	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	3	125	Rs. 20	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 55	315
East India Press Co...	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,225
nglish Press & Mfg.	400	250	...	Rs. 30	190
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,100
French Press Co.	500	500	500	Rs. 20	505
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	44
Khengaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370
Manmer Manfg. Co....	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	180
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mcdowell Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	422
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	512½
New Indian Press....	4,000	125	125	Rs. 11	85
New P. of W. Press ..	600	500	All	Rs. 40	320
Sahapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).....	500	500	409	Rs. 50	50
Steel Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	47
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Samson Press Co....	300	500	50	Rs. 25	51
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	575
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		350		60

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIS

Ahmedabad S. & W. ..	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	60	R	250
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ltd.	9,345	100	100	2	77
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	500	...	200
Ahmedabad Ginning & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	...
Ambica S. & M. Co..	800	100	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	100	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Bellary S. & W. Mill	811	50	50	Rs. 22½	485
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	50	50	Rs. 25	400
Bombay National Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000		510
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,00	1,00	Rs. 3	625
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	20	Rs. 0	130
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	50	Rs. 55	830
Chinch Bombay Mfg.	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 10	910
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	70	70	Rs. 2	59
Connaught Mills Ld...	840	0	50	Rs. 1	500
Coorla S. & W. Ld. ...	1,300	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	450
David Mills Co., Ld. ...	1,650	50	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	440
Dhun Mills, Ld.	2,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	995
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,4154	50	50	Rs. 2.	490
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	350	100	1,00	Rs. 25	460
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	15	Rs. 20	112
Gujarat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited ..		1,00	1,00	..	..
Gujerat S. & W. Co..	426	1,000	1,00	...	..
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.....	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	700xd
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	50	50	...	490
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	50	Rs. 57	735xd
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	705
ndian Mfg Co., Ld...	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	875
mperial Cotton Mills	2,300	600	5	Rs. 2.	460
anahed Mfg. Co.	2,800	95	95	Rs. 1	290
ames Greaves Mill after All S. & W. Co., Ld., Original...	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	590
Increased ...	1,483	23	2	Rs. 1	615
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld	1,100	900	1,000	..	845
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	565
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	545
Khatsow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,150
Lakhmidas Khimji ...	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 50	960
Leopold S. Bleaching	5,500	0	100	Rs. 5	1,950
Madras United S.	500		1,000	Rs. 100	1,950
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	460
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	10
Manockjee Mfg.	6,000	250	250	Rs. 5	105
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 75	1,550
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,120
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	600
National S. & W. Co	600	1,00	1,000	...	250
Oriental S. & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 12½	350
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs. ...	50
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,060
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,189		125	...	10
Queen S. & W. Co.,	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	630
Rajon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
amson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,00
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co. Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S.& W.Co		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,275
Soonderdas S. & W.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	265
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	270
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	560
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	260	250	...	260
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld...	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	370
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500	..	..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S. ..	1	1,000		Rs. 25	445

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	825
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	80
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,05
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I P. R. 6% p per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,55
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.....	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	42

It was reserved for our Yankee friends to devise an electric penholder. The device of which we hear is designed for the cure and prevention of pen paralysis, writer's cramp, &c. It is supposed to supply a weak electric current, and has very much the appearance of an ordinary tapering cedar holder, except that on the two sides where the fingers rest are metallic surfaces which are parts of a thermopile. This thermopile is made up of strips of German silver and copper, arranged in pairs. The last strip of copper is soldered to a wire which passes through the holder and completes the circuit. In writing, the thumb rests on the thermopile, and the forefinger naturally falls on the wire; but no matter how the holder is held a circuit is immediately made and the current begins to flow. The electrical apparatus is flush with the holder, and no adjustment is necessary, the heat of the hand being sufficient to produce the requisite current.

One of the most remarkable facts of contemporary history writes a Home paper, is the curious manner in which Ishmael Pasha has been quickly permitted to drop out of sight and memory. Most people imagine that the ex-Khedive is dead, so little is the curiosity evinced as to the whereabouts of a man to whom the Turkish Government has granted the enormous sum of £1,000,000 per annum. A few years ago Ishmael Pasha was perpetually to the front, now in Paris, at the Grand Hotel, or at Vichy drinking the water. He passed the winter in the greatest magnificence at Rome or Naples, and the summer season at various fashionable watering places, of which Homburg and Vichy were the favorites. Ishmael is now living a prisoner in one of the most splendid palaces on the Bosphorus. He enjoys his revenues and every luxury money can procure, but with the outer world he may not and, what is more, he cannot communicate. If he were buried in a vault or dungeon his isolation could not be greater, for beyond the ladies of his harem and his attendants, the ex-Khedive sees and hears no human face or voice. One day he will be found dead, and be sure there will be no inquest.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Fine Art Exhibition, purdahladies, 1 to 5 p.m.
Bombay V. E. Association Meeting closes, Coorla.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Kaveri arrived yesterday from Mangalore.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kaviana (s), for Karachi, &c.; and H. M. Man-of-war Griffon, Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Rannoch and the s. s. Alberta entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Khiva entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Chilka left it on Monday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 15th February, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 30,790, in receipts.

LOST.—A woman, named Chundri, reports having dropped a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 100, at Walkeshwar, on Monday last.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Narayen Oomersey, residing at Mandvie, reports that his house was broken into on Tuesday evening, and property, valued at Rs. 242, stolen therefrom. Two men, named Vullubdass Shewjee and Moorjee Khimjee, were arrested, and they admitted the offence. A receiver to whom they say they gave the property, named Pachan Rowjee, was also arrested by the police.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Walkeshwar, respecting the death of Gunput Sadasew, aged 30 years. Deceased was a servant in the employ of Mr. Rugoonath Narrayen Khote. On Monday last deceased went to the Walkeshwar Tank to bathe. While doing so he went beyond his depth, and was drowned. His dead body was recovered from the tank on Tuesday. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

THEFT.—In consequence of information, which he received on Friday last, Inspector Dillon instituted a search for three men, one of whom, Dewjee Mahdi is an old offender. All were charged with the theft of a number of embroidered caps, of the collective value of Rs. 150. He arrested them, and yesterday placed them before Mr. Cooper. They had stolen the property from a shopkeeper, living at Mandvie. They were all convicted, the first accused being sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and the other two to two months each.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By permission of Lt.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley and the officers, the band of the Bombay Volunteeer Rifle Corps will play the following programme at the Esplanade Band-stand, at 5-45 p.m. this day.

Polonaise	In Bridal Array ..... Merzdorf
Overture	The Armourer ..... A Lortzing
Waltz	Die Botschafter ..... Kle in
Selection	Attila ..... Verdi
Gavotte	..... Fliege
Lancers	Indiana ..... Liddell

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SIGNOR AND SIGNORA MAPRONI.—These distinguished dramatic artists, who lately convulsed the *elite* of the Calcutta public by their excellent acting in society dramas, have arrived in Bombay, after having visited all the important towns on their way. But we are sorry to hear that the Signora (who, by the way, is a niece of the celebrated Madame Ristori, Marchioness del Grillo), contracted in Agra an attack of pleurisy, and is now staying at the Great Western Hotel, under the care of Drs. Sydney Smith, who was telegraphed for from Ahmedabad, and O. J. Curree, M.B. It is hoped that the Bombay public will have a chance of witnessing her and her husband in one of our theatres previous to their departure for South Africa.

A CHARGE OF ABETMENT.—A calassee, named Bala Sheik Adum, was yesterday placed before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with aiding and abetting the tindal of the prow, on board of which he was employed, in the commission of theft. On the 3rd instant, the tindal and the accused were leaving this port with a cargo of gram. Arrangements were made that as the prow passed a certain buggalow, a bag of gram was to be thrown on board, which was to be conveyed to the house of the tindal. It was done. The Water Police were upon the alert, and the accused was arrested. The tindal, however, unfortunately escaped. He has not yet been found, although a diligent search is being made for him. The calassee was convicted, and was sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE FIRE.—A man named Seeva Pundu was yesterday placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged with the theft of five rupees. On the evening of the destructive fire which took place last week, the accused, who is a fireman, was found in the room occupied by a woman who lives in Nagdevy Road, close to the scene of the fire. He had opened her box, scattered the articles which it contained, upon the floor, and the woman found that she had lost five rupees, which the box contained. Upon his being handed over to the police, Rs. 3 and some smaller coins were found upon him. Mr. Balkristna, who appeared for the accused, made a lengthy speech in his defence, and endeavoured to show that the charge was unfounded. Several witnesses were called to prove that the accused had a day or two previously received his pay, accounting in this way for his having the money on his person at the time. His Worship, considering that the case against him was clear, convicted him, and sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Cobb charged Hoosein Abdoola, Imaum Mahomed, and Khanna Ukma, a Marwarree, the first two with housebreaking and theft of property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 191, from the residence of Baggoo Rumzan, a weaver at Cammateepoora 5th Street, on the 10th inst., and the third with receiving and disposing of the said stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen. On the theft being reported to the police, the stolen property was found in the possession of the accused Kanna Ukma, who had purchased the articles from the two accused. Hoosen Abdoola and Imaum Mahomed, and melted the greater portion of the ornaments and disposed of it to a Marwaree jeweller at the Marwaree Bazaar. The three accused were convicted. Hoosein Abdoola was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Imaum Mahomed, on admitting five previous convictions of theft, was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment; and Kanna Ukma to four months' similar imprisonment.

A BOLD ROBBERY.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector Chislett charged Shaik Abdool Gopichund and Abdool Rahmon, before Mr. P. Ryan, with committing robbery, by forcibly taking a sum of Rs. 4, from the person of Chunilal Hurgovundass, and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence. The complainant, who is a carpenter living at Parel, on Sunday night last, went to the house of a man at Falkland Road, and while he was standing on the verandah of the house, accused Gopichund came up to him and asked him for some *pan-sooparee*. Complainant said he had none to give him. Thereupon Gopichund called to the second accused, Abdool Rahiman, who came from an adjoining house, and they both then set upon Chunilal and beat him with sticks, and forcibly took away from his pocket all the money he had, and after dividing the money between the two, they left the place. Complainant at once proceeded to the police station at Khetwady and reported the matter to Inspector Chislett, who arrested the two accused soon after, and found in their possession the stolen money. The two men were convicted and each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING.

THE entries for singles and doubles have been extended to Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 6 p.m.

MUCH indignation has been expressed (says Mr. Labouchere in *Truth*) against the canny townsfolk of Dumfries, who, it seems, have let the Burns Mausoleum to a sexton at a rental of £2 or £3 per annum, with the result that the place is turned into a curiosity shop, while the effigy of Burns is concealed, and only shown on payment of a fee. Scotland, however, is not a rich country, and "twa pund is twa pund" Remembering the revenue derived from the raree-show of the Dean and Chapter at Westminister, and the way Shakespeare's bones are treaded upon at Stratford on-Avon, I cannot be a party to any stone-throwing at Burns's countrymen.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HER Majesty's Man-of-War Griffon, Commander J. E. Blaxland, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf.

THE Coasting steamship Kaveri, 543 tons, Nakoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mangalore with a general cargo and 52 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamship Kavlano, 558 tons, Captain M England, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain Thatcher, Major and Mrs M Molyneara, Mr W P Symonds, Mr C H Smith, Major Von Donop, Mr C J Coles, Mr John Campbell, Hajee Abdool Latiff Balidana, and three others, and 85 deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Singapore, Captain G Parodi, which sails to-day at 10 a.m. from Victoria Dock:—For Genoa—Mr and Mrs Sinclair, Mrs Kittel and child, Mr and Mrs Farran and child, Col R W Campbell, Mrs Burdett and six children, Mr Dagoberto, B P Lemine, Miss Giacchino, Mr Olston, Mrs Visconti, Mr Yoan Vernin, Captain Etyel, Revd Schmidt, Revd Tagliabue and one friend, Saheb Rohini Nag, Mr and Mrs Turner, and Mr De Jersey. For Port Said—Mr and Mrs Mangos and 1 child. For Suez.—Mr. Botcher, Mr and Mrs C F Parks, and Mr Varesi. For Aden.—6 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Mobile	916	Hughes	C	B & P S N Co.
„ Hurworth ..	1567	Bailey	E	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Rannoch	1172	Gibb	HJ	W & A Graham & Co
„ Rheinfels ..	1773	Weber	K	Glade & Co
„ E. Castle ...	9800	Valentine ...	M	K Nixon & Co
„ Lancashire..	2507	Harris	N	K Nixon & Co
„ Alberta	2214	Nelson	P	Purshotum & Co
Ship Sir Lancelot	836	Collin	Q	V Ebrahim

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No	
S. Brindisi	2129	Street	1	P & O S N Co
„ Hispania ...	2213	Abrey	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Singapore ..	2432	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni.
„ M. Teresa ...	2011	Deperis	7	A-H Lloyd & Co.
„ Medusa ...	1775	Mitchel	8	A-H Lloyd & Co.
„ Busheer	538	Rothwell ..	9	B I S N Co
„ Khiva	1452	Crewe	10	P & O S N Co.
„ Rufford Hall	2186	Millard	13	E Bates & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From
19	Kaveri (s)	Nakoda	Mangalore.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
19	Kavlana (s)	England	Karachi, &c.
	H. M. Man-of-War Griffon	Blaxland.....	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Ellora, began to load yesterday for Calcutta.

The steamer Singapore, Parodi sails to-day for Genoa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
14	Arratoon Apcar s	Olifet	Hongkong, Jan 30.
	Reliance ship	Robinson	Cardiff, July 27.
15	Angerton s	Morris	Aden, Jan 26.
	Falls of Afton ship	Garrity	Port not mentioned
	Champenois bq.....	Henriott	Bourbon.
	Viola bq	Price	Buenos Ayres.
	Benavon bq	Edgar	New York, Sept 2.
	Qn. of England sp	Adamson	Mauritius, Dec 13.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 14.—Steamers Loodiana, Kistna, Maharani, & Akbar.
Ships Roderick Dhu and Catch Merchant.
Feb. 15.—Steamers Clan Mackenzie and Inventor.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 17.

Stisted, Capt, Ms Somerset L I, on leave, from Belgaum.
Nicholson, Lieut, Bo, Comst Dept, on leave, from Poona.
Daun, Lieut, 10th Bo L I, on leave, from Poona.
Parsons, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, off leave, from Khandalla.

FEBRUARY 18.

Hill, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Glo'ster, on duty, from Deolali.

FEBRUARY 19.

Davis, Dy-Surg-Genl, Bo, Medical Dept, on leave, from Mhow.
Rodwell, Capt, Ms, R A, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 18.

Humphrey, Lieut, Col, 10th Bo L I, from leave, to Poona.
Tufnell, Capt, Bo, 2nd Glo'ster, on duty, to Deolali.

FEBRUARY 19.

Von Donop, Major, Ben, R E, on duty, to Karachee.
Nicholson, Lt, Bo, Comst Dept, from leave, to Poona.
Daun, Lieut, 10th Bo L I, from leave, to Poona.
Cates, Dy-Surg-Genl, Bo,, I M S, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 20th February, 1890.

1. Battalion will parade on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 4-45 p.m., at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company N. C. officers detailed for that purpose. Ten rounds blank ammunition per man will be issued on parade.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars on Saturday, the 22nd instant, as follows:—

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School—Two single cars leave Victoria Gardens at 3-55 p.m.

St. Mary's College—Two double cars leave Victoria Gardens at 3-55 p.m.

2. The F Company class-firing will commence on Friday, the 21st instant, and close on Friday, the 28th instant. Any member not completing his class-firing within the prescribed time, and not being efficient, will not be eligible for the prizes presented by the officers of the Company.

3. There will be a meeting of the members of the D Company after the parade, on Saturday afternoon, at the Telegraph Quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

4. The Squadron will parade at the Kennedy Sea Face near the Remount Stables, at 6-45 a.m. on Saturday, the 22nd instant, and march to the General Parade Ground for drill with H. E. the Governor's Body Guard. Swords and bandoliers only to be worn.

5. Members who wish to attend Mr. Steel's lectures are informed that the first will take place at 7-15 a. m. on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at the Veterinary College, Parel.

By Order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDER
By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding
Bombay Vol. Artillery.

For the week commencing Monday, 17th February 1890.

1 The following drills will take place this week:—(Thursday) Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound at 7 a.m.

2. The Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder on Saturday next, the 22nd instant at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Middle Ground for paractice from the 9 Pr. R.M.L. gun. Dress.—Uniform and helmets without ball, badge or chin chain.

3. The proficiency class will meet at Head Quarters at 6 30 p.m. on Friday next, the 21st instant.

4. The order for class-firing to-day and on Friday next is cancelled owing to the meeting of the Bo Vol Rifle Association.

5. Members are reminded to send in as early as possible lists of Government or private property lost in the move from the segregated camp to Colaba Depot.

6. There will be no meeting of the Volunteer Rifle Association on Wednesday at Coorla, and the Matches final for that day will be fired on Thursday, and those fixed for Thursday on Friday.

By order,
A. LESLIE, Captain,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BARON POLLOCK and Mr. Justice Hawkins had before them on Monday (27th ult.,) the case of Colquhoun, Surveyor of Taxes, appellant, v. Heddon respondent. The matter, which came before the Court upon a case stated by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, turned upon the following circumstances. By statute, persons whose lives are insured are entitled to deduct from the income-tax payable by them the amount of the tax that would otherwise be payable in respect of the amount of the premium paid on life insurance policies. The respondent claimed that he was exempt from tax in respect of £6 4s. 2d. paid by him for premium upon a life policy in the New York Life Insurance Company. The commissioners, however, contended that he had no right to do this, as the exemption from the tax applied only to English policies, and not to those which were effected abroad. The Court now held that there was no exemption in respect of premium paid upon foreign policies.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 15, 1890.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Central Provinces.—Military Works at Kampti Sitsabaldi and Asirgarh.

Rajputana and Central India,—Mhow Division with the Water Works and Civil Works, Nasirabad Sub-Division of the Military Works Division.

Hyderabad.—Secunderabad Division.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the lists under the Government of India are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for employment in the Military Works Department:—

Mr R H Tickell, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Rajputana and Central India.

Mr Rajeswar Mittra, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Rajputana and Central India.

Major H Fox, R E, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Hyderabad.

Mr E G Stanley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Hyderabad.

Mr W Causley, Honorary Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Hyderabad.

The following promotions and reversion are made in the Superior Accounts Branch:—

Mr F E Godfrey, examiner, class IV, grade 2, permanent, Mr W G Bayly and Lieut-Colonel H R LeM Carey, SC, examiner, class IV, grade 1, temporary, examiner, class IV, grade 1, permanent; Mr D W McPherson, examiner, class IV, grade 2. sub pro tem, examiner, class IV, grade 2, permanent; Captain E A Waller, RE, examiner, class IV, grade 3, permanent, examiner, class IV, grade 2, sub pro tem; Major H Clarke, RE, examiner, class IV, grade 3, permanent, examiner, class IV, grade 2, sub pro tem; Mr E H Johns, examiner, class IV, grade 3, sub pro tem; examiner, class IV, grade 3, permanent; Mr R A English, and Mr F F Hensley, examiner, class IV, grade 3, temporary, examiner, class IV, grade 3, sub pro tem; Mr F Rawson, deputy examiner, 1st grade permanent, examiner, class IV, grade 3, temporary; Mr C R T Balston, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, permanent, examiner, class IV, grade 3, temporary; Mr C R T Balston, examiner, class IV, grade 3, temporary, deputy examiner, 1st grade, permanent; Mr W E Curry, deputy examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem, deputy examiner, 1st grade, permanent; Mr G H LeMaistre, deputy examiner, 2nd grade, permanent, deputy examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem; Mr G H LeMaistre, deputy examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem, deputy examiner, 1st grade permanent; Mr S K L Yeats, deputy examiner, 2nd grade, permanent, deputy examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem; Mr R C F Volkers, deputy examiner, 2nd grade, permanent, deputy examiner, 1st grade, sub pro tem.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:—

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieutenant J Ramsay, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 12th November 1889—

Lieutenant F W P Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st, Class.

Captain W H M Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd, Class.

Consequent on the reversion of Mr A H T Martindale to Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 27th November 1889—

Captain H M Temple, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd, to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd, Class.

Lieutenant W C R Stratton, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st, Class.

Lieutenant K D Erskine, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd, Class.

Lieutenant S F Bayley, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd, Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Colonel W J W Muir, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 1st Class, and with effect, unless otherwise stated, from the 2nd December 1889—

Colonel A W Roberts, Bengal General List, Cavalry, Political Agent of the 2nd, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st, Class.

Major C E Yate, CSI, CMG, Bombay Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd, Class, with effect from the 16th December 1889.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain C W Ravenshaw, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 8th December 1889—

Mr E G Colvin reverts, from Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st, Class.

Lieutenant C Archer, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st, to Officiating Political Assistant of

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

"R. A." SCOTCH WHISKEY. A fresh shipment of this VERY OLD Whiskey has just been received from Page and Sandeman, by their Bombay Agents—PHIPSON & Co.

FOR SALE.—Handsome VICTORIA in good order, with Grey Stud bred mare 14-3 and Harness. The Turnout Rs. 650 lowest price. Apply JENY care of this Paper.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Pereshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—ERANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Major Bisset's Valuable Garden, at Malabar Hill, to be sold on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 7-30 a.m.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT for all Purchasing Toys and Fancy Goods for Schools, Fancy Fairs, and Charitable institutions. A very large and varied stock to select from. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CRICKET! TENNIS!! Just unpacked Cricket and Tennis Kit from best and well known Manufacturers Prices moderate. "WRIGHT & Co.," Mint Road, Fort.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Major A. W. Proudfoot says—The Proprietor has been most obliging and civil. He has fed us better than we have been fed in any Indian Hotel, and altogether we have been most comfortable.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the Corporation as already advertised will be held here on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 and 3-15 p.m.

CLERK WANTED, with good hand-writing. Salary Rupees TWENTY monthly.—Apply "J. J.," Office of this Paper.

WANTED.—A THIRD CLASS and a SECOND CLASS ENGINEER—Apply TO Messrs. WHITTLE & Co., Ranpur. "Pay Rs. 60 and Rs. 100.

REQUIRED, an ASSISTANT MATHEMATICAL TEACHER a European, Catholic and University Graduate. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 and free furnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to The Revd JAMES DOOGAN, Principal St. George's College, Manor House, Mussoorie, N-W.P.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 13, Rampart Row.

TO LET.—An OFFICE, in the best business part of the Fort, ground-floor, cool, and spacious—Apply at once to 638 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY.—A HOUSE in Medow Street, consisting of 2 floors at Rs. 75 per month, most suitable for office or residence, lately occupied by Messrs. Sydney Carleton and Co. Apply D. MACROPOLO, Bombay.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—Nearest to Gymkhana, Church and several points. ROOMS bright and airy. TERMS more favourable than other places.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

PATENT SELF DIGESTIVE BREAD, can be had to order, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Soda-Water Machines, &c., of various capacities for hand, cattle or steam power.—GREAVES & Co., Ld., Bombay.

HORSE FOOD.—A thoroughly clean, wholesome, and very cheap food is prepared by BAPTY BROTHERS, Ld., Delivered ready for use. Prices on application.

THE only Firm who undertake repairing and Tuning Patent Aristons and keep repairing materials in stock is STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING special light Texture, suitable for India wear, English Manufacture, Guaranteed Pure, Undyed Natural Wool.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

TO BARRISTERS and LAWYERS.—The address of Gentleman who inspected some GOLD BRACELET WATCHES about six weeks ago, having been accidentally mislaid, Messrs. MARCKS & Co. Ld., intimate hereby the ARRIVAL of an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK of above articles, this week and which they will be pleased to show him.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

NOTICE.

MR. C. A. GRAVES.
DENTAL SURGEON.
HAS REMOVED
from Medows Street to
ESPLANADE ROAD.
(next to National Bank of India)
and Malabar Hill Road.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR.
NOTICE.

WANTED CONTRIBUTIONS of all sorts of LIVE ANIMALS, BIRDS, &c., suitable for a PET STALL, such as—

Puppies, Owls, Panther Cubs, Guinea-pigs, Kittens, Canaries, Antelopes, Cheetah Cubs, Cockatoos, Cats, Calves, Monkeys, Mynas, Mongooses, Hedgehogs, Tiger Cubs, Lambs, Hawks, Dogs, Rabbits, Kangarroos, Love-birds, Young Lions, Kids, Porcupines, Pigeons, Donkey Foals, Goslings, Baby-Bears, Tortoises, Lemurs, Guinea-fowl, Gold and Silver Fish in bowls, Bullfinches, Bulbuls, Chameleons, Parrots, Hares, Foxes, Doves, Aquarial, Turkeys, Flamingoes, Deer, Gazelles, Jungle-fowl, Squirrels, Peacocks, Otters, Sarus Cranes, and White Mice.

All Contributions to be addressed to
H. M. PHIPSON,
Honorary Secretary,
Lady Reay's Fund,
6, Apollo Street, Fort.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
JUST arrived at Bombay, a SHIPMENT of 350 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of Upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be inspected, opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba.

THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHIONS on the new
PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE
are now being made by
BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO. LD.
and can be supplied at the same price, as those made on the old principle.
Price Lists free on application to,
JOHN ROBERTS AND Co., LD.
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

WRIST WATCHES.
Complete with Black or Brown Leather Straps.
Oxydized Steel .....from Rs. 25
Silver ..... ,, Rs. 35
Oxydized Silver..... ,, Rs. 40
14ct. Gold ..... ,, Rs. 55
18ct. Gold ..... ,, Rs. 59
Solid Gold wristlets in flexible chain, and other designs from Rs. 92 and upwards. They can be adjusted to take any Lady's Watch.
Performance and Durability Guaranteed.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.
Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

NOW READY! NOW READY!!
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.
Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
7, MARINE STREET.
SALE OF DAMAGED COMRAWUTTEE COTTON.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Jamsetjee Bunder, Colaba, on account of the underwriters—
Lyon } 104 bales Comrawuttee Cotton
DAY } 6 ,, ,, ,, damaged by seawater.
&c }
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, February 20th, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
SALE OF Surplus and Unserviceable Stores, Stoneware Pipes and Junctions, Meters, Iron, Brass, Tents, &c.
Under Instructions from E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C. S., C.I.E., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal stores, Pulton Road (behind the Crawford Market), THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th February, 1890 the following:—A number of stoneware pipes, Bends, Junctions Flap Traps, brass cocks, Spindles coupling ferrules, pickaxes, powras, scrapers, spanners, files, tools tanks, gratings, locks, leather hoses, baskets, rammers, buckets, poles, yokes, ropes, lamps, tins, woods, casks, tubs, scales, lead, wrought and cast iron, fire bars, iron drums, Instrument box, staves, stencil plates, tapes, meters, copper Gallons, Gimlet, Hot pans, Lawn Mowers, Stock, Stamping presses, Iron safe, Anvil, Timber scrap; Tents Chairs, Hammers, Mill stones, Mosers and pool sahes at N. S. Pumping station, Carnac Bunder.
On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., at the Love Grove Pumping station, Worli, a large quantity of coal ashes.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 20th February 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 19.

THE Indian Council allotted 21½ lakhs of Telegraphic Transfers yesterday, of which 10¾ lakhs were on Calcutta, 6½ on Bombay, and the balance on Madras at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5 1-32d.; and Bar Silver is quoted both by Reuter and private telegrams ½d. higher, at 44d. per oz. Monday's rates are repeated for Rupee Securities in each denomination. Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 97⅜. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 107¼. In Paris, Rentes were unaltered at 88; Exchange on London was a trifle higher at fcs. 25·29½.

The General Produce Markets were without further change.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet, Surats steady last evening, the total day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales again, but with a smaller proportion of East Indian Cotton, at 700 bales. Spot quotations come quite unchanged, both for Mid-American and Surats; but American Arrivals were 1-16d. per lb. lower in all positions at 5 31-32d. for February deliveries, to 6 1-16d. for June-July. The days' imports were 22,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

A decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid-Uplands in New York yesterday, at 11¼ cents; and May Futures receded 7 points, say to 11·22 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 18,000 bales—lighter again than last year's, though heavier than for the year before, as they have been so far this week, the figures to date give the following comparison with those of the previous two years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	18,000	22,000	13,000
Three days' do.	44,000	58,000	34,000
Since 1st Sept. 1889...	5,191,000	4,763,000	4,791,000

Locally we have had a quiet market for the staple again to-day under the influence of the above advices, and prices have further given way Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The day's transactions, summing up about 2,500 bales, have been mainly in Bengals at Rs. 1,776 to Rs. 194; and Julgaum, at Rs. 207; a few parcels of Khangaum, at Rs. 213-16; Karanja, at Rs. 210-12; and Nugger, at Rs. 210 per candy, having also changed hands.

WHEAT.—There has been no return of the previous active enquiry in this market to-day, and business has been upon a small scale; but we make no change in our quotations for any description.

SEEDS also have been quiet, few transactions having transpired on any line, but previous prices are repeated all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,484	bales.
Wheat	5,094	cwts.
Linseed	5,125	,,
Rapeseed	4,588	,,
Gingelly.....	8,272	,,
Ground Nuts	22,643	,,
Castor Seed.....	4,122	,,

FREIGHTS are firm with rates partially 3d. to 6d. per ton dearer. Business has been done for February shipment to Liverpool at 27s. 6d. for March shipment to Antwerp at 23s. 6d. to 23s. 9d., and to Dunkirk, at 23s. 9d.; and for April shipment to Liverpool at 22s. to 22s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been steady at an advance of 1-32d. on yesterday's closing rates, but with very little doing, the higher quotation given by Banks not tending to business, and Private Paper being in most limited supply, while a general desire has been apparent to await the result of Council allotments before entering upon fresh transactions. Forward Telegraphic has been available at 1s. 4 15-16d. for March transfer, at 1s. 4 13-16d. for April, and 1s. 4 11-16 for May; and Credits, for March delivery, are 1s. 5¼ to 3-16d, ready rates being as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 5 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 5¼d.	,,
Credits do.	....1s. 5 9-32d.	,,
Francs do.	....1·82	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues to move upward, and the cash rate for Four per cents, after being quoted at 98⅜ during the greater part of the day, closed this evening at 98 13-16, while for the coming settlement the rate has advanced to 99. Par is still the nominal quotation for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have shown more movement to-day on the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip, but in nearly every case where a change has taken place it has been downwards. City of Bombay, Connaught, Empress, Howard and Bullough, and James Greaves are all Rs. 10 per share lower at our quotations; Albert Edward, Alfred Manufacturing, and Star of India showing a more serious decline. Lakmidas Khimji, on the other hand, have advanced Rs. 7½; and Alliance are Rs. 20 higher. Fort Press shares are now quoted at 1,100 per share.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, FEB. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera.....	4 11-16d.

The Manchester Market is quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3½d.
8¼ ,, ,, ...	6-6d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 4⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account.....	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	88
4 per cent. Rupee paper.....	69⅜
4½ per cent. ,, ...	71
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	107¼
Bar Silver	44d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Feb. 19.—Barometer has fallen in the Punjab, Western Rajputana, and Sind, and risen in all other places. Change is brisk in Bengal and east of the Peninsula. Readings are high over north-western India, except in Sind, and low over the Bay and of mid-west coast. Pressure is uniform, and winds are feebly cyclonic around the Bay; variable in direction elsewhere. Temperature has fallen in Bengal, and the North-West Provinces. It has generally risen elsewhere above the normal in all provinces. Weather is cloudy in Punjab; fine elsewhere. The only rainfall reported is a shower at Silchar. There appears to be no immediate prospect of change of weather in the Punjab. South-easterly winds prevail, these bringing up much cloud, but there appears some little probability of rain at present.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 19.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Line Bankok to Saigon right.

The mails for Persian Gulf will be closed at 7-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 20th.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th Feb. 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	18	9	58	2	22
Teheran	19	7	8	...	41
Suez	19	5	58	1	58

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 19th Feb. 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	26	...	9
,, Karrachee ...	...	25	...	5
,, Madras.....	...	29	...	1

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, FEB. 18.

10 p.m.	75·2

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19.

6 a.m.	71·5
10 a.m.	77·5
2 p.m.	82·5
4 p.m.	81·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BAIRD—February 19, at 31, Sirdar's Mansions, the wife of A. Baird, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MAMA—February 18, at her residence in Lohar Chawl, opposite to Hormarjee Wadiajee's Fire-temple, Bai Goolbai, widow of Dorabjee Nowrojee Mama, and sister of Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, aged 65 years.—Third day's Gathanna ceremony will be performed at the Wadiajee's Fire-temple to-day (Thursday).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRETHERTON—February 13, at Umballa, the wife of Lieutenant G H Bretherton, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.
LYONS—February 12, at Mount Abu, Rajputana, the wife of Surgeon-Major F Lyons, Medical Staff, of a son.
RIDGE—February 8, at Calcutta, the wife of G R Ridge, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BOWLBY—DICKINSON—February 11, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev J P Ellwood, assisted by the Rev G T Dennis, the Rev A Elliott Bowlby, C M S, Meerut, second son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel A P Bowlby, to Lilian, daughter of the late W Robert Dickinson, Esq., London.

DEATHS.

BOOTH—February 14, at 4, Port Trust Buildings, Calcutta, Henry Duff, youngest child of Patrick and Jessie Booth, aged 8 months.
DEANE—February 13, at the General Hospital, Allendeane (late Capt. 90th L I), aged 56.
MURRAY—February 10, at Gujranwala, Mary (May) Louisa, the dearly beloved wife of Ernest Radcliffe Murray, Forest Department.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1890.

WE announced in November last that as early as might be in the present Session of Parliament Lord Cross would introduce a Bill for the extension of the Legislative Councils in India. Our forecast has been exactly realized, for to-night, before the Session is ten days old, the Secretary of State will introduce into the House of Lords a Bill which in all essential points bears out the indications which we gave three months since. The brief account of the Bill which is given to-day in a Central News telegram shows that, as we anticipated, the measure is to be framed in accordance rather with the recommendations sent Home by Lord Lansdowne than with the broader scheme advocated by his predecessor. However, much may turn on the details of the Bill, as well as on its general provisions, and criticism upon it may be deferred until the text has reached us.

THE death of Sultan Khalifa of Zanzibar last week was so unexpected that, according to telegrams received in Bombay, it has been deemed necessary, despite the objection of the Arab population, to make a *post-mortem* examination, the results of which are not yet known. The accession of his brother Ali is looked upon by people versed in the politics of Zanzibar with much satisfaction. The new Sultan is not only, relatively speaking, an intelligent and capable man, but his sympathies are markedly English, and nowhere has his accession given greater satisfaction than at the British Consulate General. It is hoped that under him the difficulties in carrying out the Anti-Slavery Convention negotiated by Colonel Euan-Smith last year will be considerably mitigated. Hitherto the Convention had not worked with conspicuous success. Its two chief stipulations were that slaves entering the Sultan's dominion after the 30th November last, and the children of slave parents born after the first of January, should be free. There were, as might have been anticipated from the peculiar circumstances of life and labour in Africa, difficulties in the way of applying these stipulations, and Sultan Khalifa did not seem to be quite the man to get over these difficulties. The two facts which lead to the belief that Sultan Ali may be more successful than his predecessors in this regard are that he is thoroughly well disposed towards the English authorities, who negotiated the Convention with his brother, and that he has more influence than Khalifa had over the Arabs amongst whom he has always been exceedingly popular. One of the first acts of his administration has been to telegraph to Bombay for the services of a Bania well versed in Zanzibar affairs, Mr. Ebji Sooji, to undertake the administration of the Zanzibar Customs House, the only one that remains to him after the assignment of the Custom revenues on the northern part of the coast territory to the British East Africa Company, and those on the southern part to the Germans. The customs are the sheet anchor of Zanzibar province, the duties on most of the products of the country being at the rate of thirty per cent. One important question will have to be settled before Sultan Ali has been long on the throne—the position namely of British Indian subjects located in German territory. The bulk of the Bania and Khoja traders who were driven to take refuge in Zanzibar during the recent disturbances have returned, but their position, even if the troubles are not renewed, will be very unsatisfactory until it has been decided what jurisdiction they shall be under. The German Company have taken over the administration and jurisdiction of the country, as the East India Company at the end of last century took over the dewanate, and subsequently the nizamate of Bengal. They are acting in this territory for the Sultan of Zanzibar as the agents of the East India Company acted for the Nawab of Bengal. But no stipulation seems to have been given as to the kind of law they are to administer, or as to the nature of the tribunals that they are to set up. *Prima facie* it might be supposed that they would leave the Germans have not yet declared it to be an essential principle of their policy to follow British example in this regard, administering Mahomedan law to Mahomedans and "Gentoo" law to Gentoos. A principle which has been deliberately incorporated into the tolerant policy of England in her dealings with Oriental peoples may seem to the more assertive mind of German statesmen and pioneers to be a weak concession to local prejudice, and we could never be sure that our Indian fellow-subjects in the Zanzibar coast towns would not be made subject to a brand new code, evolved out of the inner consciousness of some talented Heidelberg professor. Even if this unsatisfactory consummation should be avoided, the position of Indian traders in this territory will be precarious and uncertain until some understanding has been come to between the Indian Government and the Foreign Office as to the status which these energetic traders are to enjoy. They cannot be left to the chances of such justice as the courts adjudicating under the Company may be disposed to administer to them. They ought to all intents and purposes to be no worse off in the matter of jurisdiction than they would be if they were in Zanzibar itself, where the British Consular Court would be open to them, and justice according to the Indian Codes would be administered to them. The law of the land to them is the law administered to Hindus and Mussulmans and to British subjects generally in British Codes in India. When Colonel Euan-Smith, a year or so since, wanted to call the attention of British traders in Zanzibar to the fact that they were illegally employing slave-labour, he cited for their information the particular section of the Indian Penal Code which bears on the question, thereby plainly indicating to the subjects of the British Crown in Zanzibar that though they had passed from British territory they had not passed from British law. Herein the solution of the problem seems to be sufficiently plainly indicated. To all intents and purposes the territory of the German East African Company will for a long time to come be unsettled country, whose institutions will give no guarantee that British subjects there will get such justice as they would get under their own flag. The conditions which elsewhere have been deemed to make the establishment of special Consular jurisdiction necessary for the protection of the British subjects exist here, and it is imperative that the British Government should recognize the fact at once. In former years, we believe, British Consular agents were stationed in some of these ports, and they exercised a limited jurisdiction over the Indian traders residing there. Since the withdrawal of these agents British subjects residing in the coast ports have been made amenable to the Consul General's Court at Zanzibar. But the assignment of the territory to the Germans changes all that. The question is of serious importance and the Bombay interests involved in it are sufficiently large to warrant an early representation to the Government of India upon it.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN has contributed a short and biting paper to the current *Asiatic Quarterly* to the address of the critics of his lecture on the Native Princes of India and their administrative shortcomings. The writer refers in the first place to the article contributed by Mehdi Ali to the *Nineteenth Century*, whom he thanks for the courteous and complimentary manner in which he referred to the lecturer, but he regards that article as beside the issue, inasmuch as the Hyderabad administration was scarcely touched upon in the lecture. If we remember aright one of the most effective points made by the Hyderabad Secretary was that Sir Lepel had framed a general indictment against all native administrations, and had made no reference whatever to the thirty years' labour in the cause of reform of the first Sir Salar Jung. It is interesting to know that the result of Sir Lepel Griffin's experience of official reports in Native States is that very little reliance should be placed upon their facts and figures. The reports which he received from Indore and Bhopal were, he declares, works of fiction as much as the romances of Ouida or Dumas. When such is the value of these documents it is scarcely worth while to make it a subject of complaint that, when Governor-General's Agent in Central India, Sir Lepel was never able to extract an administration report from the State of Gwalior. The same candour characterises the writer's opinion of official explanations and justifications in England, which are not, it must be confessed, famous for lucidity or straightforwardness. The Indian apologist of a practically absolute State would, he considers, expect too much if he asked more than polite attention for his statement. It is somewhat surprising to learn in the paragraph which gives this estimate of official veracity that in the confidence of a private room Native Ministers have told the writer with the utmost frankness the secret history of the States they have honestly and vainly tried to serve. The recipient of such confidence has, it is evident from Sir Lepel Griffin's paper, a considerable advantage over the Viceroy himself, who is the last man to know how Native States are really governed. If this be the case what is to be said of the Agents of the Governor-General, who, knowing the truth, abstain from communicating it to his Excellency, and allow the head of the State to live in complete ignorance of the fact that Native Chiefs,—even those who have received English training, whom he sees on their best behaviour—are for the most part lazy and incompetent, or worse, and quite out of sympathy with their own fellow-countrymen. To the apathy of the Foreign Office which is heedless of the grievances of the people of Native States is ascribed the chief blame, but it is hard to absolve the Politicals as a body from all share of the responsibility. Why do they wait till they retire and are "unmuzzled," to unburden their consciences and make known the dread reality? In saying this we are quite willing to allow that Sir Lepel Griffin has never dissembled his views in regard to those Princes with whom he came into close official relations. But even in this scarifying exposure of his former charges he finds it incumbent on him to admit that he has known a good many princes whose characters are high, and who are actuated by a sincere desire to benefit their people. He goes so far as to say that there is no doubt that Lord Dufferin's list of princes of high character and desirous of ameliorating the condition of their people, would nearly correspond with his own. He adds that on every occasion when he brought under the notice of the late Viceroy proposals for the reform of the abuses of the Native States, he received unvarying confidence and support. When such was the case, it is not easy to understand how it can be said that the Viceroy can know nothing of the dark secrets of the prison-house, of the extortion practised, or the encouragement and protection of crime in Native States. It is no less difficult to understand how a Viceroy willing to listen to the narrative of such delinquencies and to give his support to proposals for reform, should allow the Foreign Office to shut its eyes to mal-administration until it occasions grave public scandal. Lord Dufferin will be amused to read that his testimony that the present generation of the Princes of India in intelligence and desire to do their duty will compare favourably with the general run of the sovereigns of Europe, was the after-dinner compliment of "one who has always been known to invest the dull routine of official life with the charm and romance of imagination." Sir Lepel acknowledges that Lord Dufferin has enjoyed excellent opportunities of estimating the worth and character of many of the sovereigns of Europe, and regrets that he has formed such a low opinion of them. This is very polished sarcasm, but Lord Dufferin would probably reply that all things are relative, and that if the subjects of European sovereigns were similar to those of Native Princes, there would not be much difference in the methods of administration and the ideal of princely duties. The real question is whether the present generation of Native Chiefs, and especially those who have received a European education, are improved or deteriorated as compared with their predecessors. On the whole, it may be claimed for the British tutelage that the standard for all entrusted with power or authority within the Empire has been distinctly enlarged and raised. The severity of the criticism applied to Princes and Chiefs by Sir Lepel Griffin himself shows that the ideal has been placed on a higher plane, not lowered. No ruler who values his good name can venture to ignore his obligations to administer his territory with some regard to the proprieties. A Mulharrao would now be an anachronism. Even Mulharrao's predecessor, who some thirty years ago was regarded as a very fair type of Native Prince, would now be as impossible in Western India as a Tudor or a Stuart in England. There is no longer even the possibility of a man being dragged at the feet of an elephant through a native capital, and being finally torn while still alive limb from limb in the public street! The very memory of such things which happened within the lifetime of men still living, has well nigh died out in India. Whatever may be said in disparagement of Europeanised Chiefs who play lawn-tennis and polo, and speak English, the change from Khunderrao to Sivajee Rao Gaekwar is that from barbarism to civilization. Sir Lepel Griffin was never able to extract an administration report from the great State of Gwalior, but he was able to extract from the cellars under the floors of the Scindiah's zenana some seven millions of money hoarded in the good old fashion. Until the death of the sovereign those millions of sterilised wealth were as completely lost to the people of the State as if they had been sunk in the sea. Does any one suppose that when the young Prince now being educated by the guardians assigned him by the Paramount Power has succeeded to the Gadi, the revenues of the State will be treated as the personal perquisite of the ruler, and hidden away while the country is left without roads, without schools, without hospitals, without courts of justice, or any semblance of an organised police? However slowly, the administration of the Native States is being steadily and irresistibly raised to the high level which prevails throughout British India. That is in itself a great gain to humanity in which Political Officers who have contributed to it may take just pride.

THE Army head-quarters will be established at Bombay on Saturday next. The Cooperage has been prepared for his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and the usual encampment for the accommodation of the head-quarters' staff is now ready for occupation.

LORD RADSTOCK has promised to deliver an address in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms this evening at half past five o'clock.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Executive Committee appointed to organise a reception for H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales, before the commencement of the proceedings, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee brought to the notice of the Chairman (Mr. Justice Bayley) the fact that a requisition had been drawn up and signed by members of the General Committee about the legality of its proceedings at its last meeting. Dr. Cowasjee, who had not the slightest desire to interfere with the harmonious working of the Committee, thought it his duty to bring the fact to the notice of the Chairman with a view to obtain a ruling on that point, and with a view to avoid a dispute in future of any kind in the matter. The Chairman said he had received no intimation that his appointment as such Chairman had in any manner been vitiated; and he, therefore, ruled that Dr. Cowasjee was not in order, and that they should proceed with the business. Several names were added to the Executive Committee and a Works Committee was appointed, with nine honorary secretaries to it. The most important matter for consideration was the proposed programme, which, it was suggested, should consist of (1) the illumination of the Fort and the harbour; (2) fire-works in Back Bay; and (3) a native fair on the Esplanade. To this was added, on the motion of the Municipal Commissioner, (4) a day entertainment at the Victoria Gardens in such form as might afterwards be decided upon. It was stated at the meeting that last week the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce had a subscription list, which already showed a total of Rs. 6,000.

THE *Presbyterian Witness*, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, one of the most soundly orthodox journals in the Dominion, says:—"There is a ferocity in the recent controversies in the Free Church that ought to be left to outside barbarians. If a thousand Scotch ministers could be transferred within six months to China or India, or if a few scores of them would try the bracing air of our North-West Provinces, it would be better for Scotland, and the gain to the kingdom of Christ elsewhere would be incalculable."

As a first step in the amalgamation of Finland and Russia the Czar has issued a decree amalgamating the Finnish mint, post, and customs administrations with those of Russia. The Governor-General of Finland presiding over a committee consisting of an equal number of Finns and Russians, is responsible for carrying out the measure.

THE services of Captain F. G. Alexander, Cantonment Magistrate of Neemuch, will shortly, with the permission of the Bombay Government, be replaced at the disposal of the Military Department of that Government. Major L. A. Cook, Squadron Commander, 10th Bengal Lancers is, we are informed, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow, which will shortly be vacant by the departure on furlough of Colonel W. Peat.

MAJOR-GENERAL LORD FRANKFORT, who gets the Allahabad command, is a most energetic and go-a-head soldier. As a commander he is strict, but a good friend. Lady Frankfort is both amiable and good-looking, and in manner simply charming. She will be a great acquisition to Anglo-Indian society for

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS.

THE RIGHT OF INTERPELLATION.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

Lord Cross's India Councils Bill, it is stated, was prepared last year in accordance with the recommendations of Lord Lansdowne's Government.

It provides for an enlargement of the Provincial Councils on the basis of nomination, and not on the partially elective basis recommended by Lord Dufferin and his Council.

The right of interpellation is to be given in the Imperial and the Provincial Councils, and the Imperial and Provincial Budgets are to be submitted for discussion.

MR. PARNELL'S AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

Mr. Parnell's amendment to the Address, regretting the Queen's Speech omits to make mention of any proposals to remedy the discontent in Ireland, was pressed to a division last night, and rejected by a majority of sixty-seven votes.

MINERS' WORKING HOURS.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

Lord Dunraven and Lord Randolph Churchill informed deputations of miners, who waited upon their lordships to-day, that they approved of State limitation of the hours of work.

PORTUGAL ON THE CONGO.

Switzerland is to act as arbitrator, at the invitation of Portugal, regarding the Congo territory, and the frontiers of other Portuguese possessions in Africa.

A NEW CIVIL PENSION.

The daughter of the late Martin Tupper has been granted a civil pension.

A PEER IN THE BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Viscount Deerhurst has sought the protection of the Bankruptcy Act.

THE ISAACS ATTEMPTED MURDER CASE.

The woman Vincent, charged with shooting with attempt to murder Mr. Isaacs, M.P., has been committed for trial.

Mr. Isaacs, however, in course of the preliminary proceedings, declined to swear that the shot was not accidentally fired.

FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, FEB. 19.

An explosion occurred here to-day at Nevers, thirty-four miners losing their lives.

OBITUARY.

Count Andrassy died to-day.

The death of Major Brydon, Bengal Staff Corps, at Panama, is announced.

[Major Brydon served in the Lushai Expedition in 1871-72, for which he obtained a medal with clasp, and in the operations against the Naga Hill tribes in 1878, for which he was mentioned in the despatches. Major Brydon joined the service in 1863, was promoted Captain in 1875, and Major in 1883, since which date he was placed on the retired list.]

Mr. J. G. Biggar, M. P., died to-day of syncope.

[Mr. Biggar, Nationalist Member for Cavan, has sat in the House of Commons since 1874. He was born in 1828, being the son of the late Mr. J. Biggar, of Belfast. He was educated at the local academy, and succeeded to his father's business as a provision merchant. Before entering Parliament, he was a member of the local Town Council, and Chairman of the Water Commissioners. Mr. Biggar was one of those especially concerned in the Parnell Commission. The breach of promise case, in which a few years ago he was the defendant, was one of the most amusing of such cases on record.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome, with English mails of the 7th instant, left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HIGH COURT APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

Mr. Ameer Ali, barrister-at-law, is appointed to succeed the Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter as Judge of the High Court, Calcutta.

DISTRIBUTION OF HONOURS.

Admiral Deinhard, of the German Navy, is appointed a Commander of the Bath.

H. E. the Governor of Malta is appointed a Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S CHILDREN.

General Sir John Macneil has started for Bombay to bring home H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's children.

MR. H. HEATON ON PENNY POSTAGE AND CHEAP TELEGRAPHY.

Mr. Henniker Heaton last night read a paper at the Society of Arts on the desirability of ocean penny postage and cheap telegraphy throughout the Empire, in which he shows notably the immense advantages it would confer on India.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MAHARAJAH OF KASHMIR.

Sir John Gorst, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that Government was anxious to show every consideration for the rights of the Maharajah of Kashmir consistent with the rights of his people.

The statement of Lord Cross relative to the Maharajah's restoration, he said, presupposed the remedying of the existing situation.

REJECTION OF MR. PARNELL'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Parnell's amendment to the Address was rejected by 307 against 240 votes.

CALCUTTA TRADES ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 19.

Mr. H. T. Otterwill, of Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., succeeds Mr. Acton as Master of the Calcutta Trades Association.

ACCELERATION OF THE MAIL SERVICE.

There will be an acceleration of the mail service between Allahabad and Ghasiabad from the 1st April next, but not between Howrah and Allahabad.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

The Commander-in-Chief, on return from his tour in Assam about the end of March, will probably make a short tour to Bareilly, Naini Tal, Almora, and Ranikhet before going to Simla.

LORD CONNEMARA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 19.

H. E. the Governor returned from Ganjam, suffering from fever yesterday, and was, therefore, unable to attend the Council meeting. He has recovered to-day, and comes to Government House from Guindy, this evening.

THE SHOLAPUR POOR STUDENTS' FUND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, FEB. 19.

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore has been pleased to grant a donation of Rs. 200 to the Poor Students' Fund of Sholapur, in response to a welcome address presented by Mr. Kirtane, the honorary secretary, who has returned thanks on behalf of the committee.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 31.

THE members of the Indian section of the Paris Exhibition were conspicuously absent from the rather novel function at the Mansion House last Saturday night. Some of them, including Sir George Birdwood and Mr. Vincent Robinson, were invited by Sir Polydore de Keyser, but after what has happened they naturally did not care to accept that gentleman's hospitality. I have described the gathering as rather novel, for it is very seldom that we find the Ambassador of a Foreign State distributing foreign decorations in the British capital. The regulations that came into force four years ago declare that "no subject of her Majesty shall accept a Foreign Order from the Sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the insignia thereof without having previously obtained her Majesty's permission to that effect signified by Warrant, under her Royal Sign Manual." Paragraph 2 reads as follows :—"Excepting in the case of special complimentary missions to Foreign Sovereigns, such permission shall not be granted to any subject of her Majesty unless the Foreign Order shall have been conferred in consequence of active and distinguished service before the enemy either at sea or in the field; or unless he shall have been actually and entirely employed beyond her Majesty's Dominions in the service of the Foreign Sovereign by whom the Order is conferred." Sticklers for official propriety are indignant at what they conceive to be the serious breach of etiquette committed by M. Waddington, who can hardly have been ignorant of the Royal Orders of February 3, 1886. One outraged Englishman under the pseudonym of "John Bull" vented his feelings in a stinging letter to the *Times* of Saturday that must, I am afraid, have rather spoilt the appetites and amusement of some of Sir Polydore's guests, if not those of the worthy Alderman himself. It has been suggested that the prohibitory orders were waived for this occasion. That is possible, but not probable. Had a Royal Dispensation been granted, it is not likely, in view of the remarks at the clubs, in society, and in the press, that the information would have been withheld. I hear from one who assisted at the gathering that the most interesting feature was Mr. George Berger's speech. The Chief Commissioner of the Exhibition came over specially from Paris, and took the company by storm by his admirably-expressed sentiments. As he was to some extent the mouthpiece of M. Tirard, the French Prime Minister, M. Berger's remarks had some political significance, but this seems to have been thrown away on the reporters, one of whom at least, the representative of the *Standard*, knew sufficient French to be able to understand every word the speaker uttered. It is unfortunate that M. Berger's genial and conciliatory observations were not reported, as they might have had a good effect just now when, thanks largely to indiscreet journalists on both sides of the Channel, the anti-English feeling in France is particularly strong in France. Even what the papers did give of the proceedings in the city was not in all respects perfectly accurate. M. Waddington is no doubt proud of his English name and English education; but it was hardly doing justice to a man who has been Premier in his own country and some day may be its President, to represent him as saying that of all his achievements in life, the one he most valued was his having been in his university days a member of the Cambridge Crew. What the Ambassador said—and it was *apropos* of a remark by Sir Polydore de Keyser—was that this part of his career was the one most often referred to when his health was proposed in assemblies of English gentlemen. There is some talk of celebrating the success of the Indian Court by a dinner.

Among the social events of the week a prominent place should be accorded to the wedding of Mr. Henry Gladstone and the second daughter of Mr. Stuart Rendel, M.P. The persons invited to the ceremony numbered four hundred, and although not entirely they were confined mainly to political friends of the two families. The mother of the bride comes from a good old Tory stock, the Hubbards, who were represented on the occasion by Lord Addington. The father of the bride is one of Lord Armstrong's partners, and is reputed to be very rich. It is quite expected that he will some day blossom into a peer. In their accounts of the wedding some of the papers refer to the bridegroom as the fourth son of Mr. Gladstone. That is a mistake, Mr. Henry Gladstone is senior to his better known brother the member for West Leeds. Anglo-Indian Society was represented on the occasion by Sir Alfred and Lady Lyall, and by Sir Henry and Lady Cunningham.

THE AVIFAUNA OF BRITISH INDIA.

"KESWAL" writes :—Private enterprise has stolen a march on her Majesty's Secretary of State for India; and got out the last volume of Mr. James Murray's Avifauna of British India almost along with the first of the Government work, Mr. Eugene Oates's Birds of India. I am a subscriber to both works, and have compared them as far as possible. I don't pretend to judge between the capacities of Messrs. Murray and Oates; because I know both of them to be much better naturalists than myself. The former's experience is, to my knowledge, chiefly acquired in Western India, the latter is deservedly equally well esteemed beyond the Ganges. It is strange that no central point should have furnished a rival book; but both are derived, apart from the personal experience of their writers, from almost the same sources; and each writer owes so much to the other that a comparison would be more than usually odious. This much is pretty certain, that they block the way; and that no other work equally comprehensive will be published in this generation; just as it has taken thirty years to bring into the field any rival to our old friend Jerdon. The ornithology of India is now so well thrashed out that any one who will get either of these books; and bind it interleaved will need little more within that period. The interleaving is necessary because our information as to the habits and distribution of many species increases day by day; and the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, amongst other sources of information, already affords material for important marginal notes to Mr. Murray's volumes. It is not likely that Mr. Oates's will be found to require them less, in so progressive a science. The Bombay book has, so far as comparison is yet possible, the advantage of priority, of superior local information, and of much superior illustration, with a more generally intelligible classification. It seems, too, to be much cheaper than the whole of the Government book will be, if the second volume equals the price of the first.

A NOVEL industry is likely to be introduced into Leeds by the opening of an establishment for boat-building—or, to be more accurate, boat-making on a patent system, which consists of the stamping out of a boat from a single plate of soft steel. Of course, only small craft, such as rowing boats and steam launches can be made by this process which is about to be undertaken by Mr. Heslop, who was lately with the Leeds Forge Company. Several samples on a small scale have been produced and have been highly approved by competent authorities.

BOMBAY FINE ART EXHIBITION.

(FOURTH NOTICE.)

WITH the object of spreading a desire for the promotion and cultivation of the Fine Arts amongst Natives as well as Europeans, the Bombay Fine Art Society not only opened the lists to Native artists, but invited them to compete with their European brethren. Encouraged by this example several friends interested in art came forward and offered prizes to be competed for by Natives alone. For instance Sir Dinshaw M. Petit gave two prizes to be competed for by artists who had obtained their art training in India, and one most pleasing feature in this connection is the prize which was awarded by Mrs. Scott. Mr. Vijbhucand Atmaram gave one for the best picture by a Native of India, and Mrs. Scott presented a handsome prize to be competed for by Native ladies. With such encouragement, it is not to be wondered at that a considerably greater number of Native competitors entered the lists than last year, and it says a great deal for the cultivation by Natives of India of the European style of art, that in more than one instance a Native artist has not only tried conclusions with, but won the prize from the Europeans competing against him. For instance Mr. N. N. Desai with his "Figure from Life," (287), carried off not only the Society's silver medal for the best drawing in pastel, black, or coloured crayons, but likewise gained the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott's prize for the best drawing in black and white. In architectural drawing Mr. Purashram Bhau Rokde was awarded the medal; and for the best model Mr. L. M. Gomez carried off first honours.

Of Mr. Pestonji Bomanji's works we have already spoken, and next to him in skill may perhaps be ranked Mr. S. J. Pacheco. He is an artist who shows great talent, and the three studies he shows of "a Brahmin's Head," (93), "a Mahratta Head," (94), and "a Mysore Brahmin," (95), testify to his insight into character, and to a gift which should stand him in good stead as a portrait painter. The expressions on the faces are cleverly depicted, and thoroughly characteristic of the personages they represent. They are all excellent works, and the judge in selecting the Mahratta for the prize must have very carefully studied each before making the award, for there is not much to come and go on between them. Still more difficulty had the judges in distinguishing between the merits of the works exhibited by Miss J. Bhicaji Postwalla and Miss D. F. Banaji, and they finally came to the conclusion to divide Mrs. Scott's prize between Miss Bhicaji for her "Head of a Parsi," (55), and Miss Banaji's "Still Life," (109). It can be well understood how puzzled the judges must have felt in adjudicating on two pictures so widely different in character; but both being very meritorious works, their decision is a most satisfactory one. Miss Bhicaji's "Portrait of a Parsi Lady," (56), a companion to her other, is likewise worthy of notice. Miss Banaji's "Fruit" study, (63), would have been the better for a little more finish. The shading in some parts is a little amateurish; but that is a deficiency which experience may remedy. She has managed, however, with some measure of success to impart a feeling of life to "a Brahmin's Head," (99). One of the keenest competitions in the Exhibition was that for the prize given by Mr. J. Griffiths for the best study of a group of heads from life, by a student of the Bombay School of Art. Amongst a great many competitors, the exhibits of Mr. B. A. Yadeo were considered best. They may be considered peculiar and to the uninitiated the shading may be considered a trifle harsh; but the merit is undeniable. Close by hang the drawings of Mr. N. N. Desai, in the handling of which there is much to admire. Remarkably delicate is the workmanship of Mr. K. L. Sovari's "Young Bengal," (105). The treatment or mode of handling is decidedly Eastern. The figure is that of a pretty young Hindu girl, and the gauzy fibre of the thin muslin robe, merely suggesting the girl's lovely form is cleverly rendered. Of a like character is Mr. Pandit Kundan Lal's "Hindu Widow," (191). Mr. N. G. Mantri in "Morning Prayer," (44), and "A Native Woman," (73), displays a pair of admirable works of figure painting, and Mr. Kandalal's "Morning Prayer," (239), likewise shows merit. Mr. D. Dutta's works show that he has yet a deal to learn, although there is observable in his mode of handling the brush, a latent talent which only requires tuition to make perfect. The same words might also be applied to Mr. Harachand Purshotum, who shows a rather good representation of "Head of a Bhyragee," (87). One if not the most remarkable, of the native exhibits is a life sketch of the Thakur Bhawani Singh by his son Master Top Sing. For a youth of only nineteen it is an extraordinarily clever work, the mild expression of feature, the flow of the long white beard, being painted in a manner so true to nature as to amply testify to the young artist's ability.

Room V. is devoted to a collection of architectural drawings, photographs, sculpture, and miscellaneous exhibits. Most prominent among all stands Mr. F W Stevens' coloured design of the new Municipal Hall, (415), its tall magnificent dome towering high above the Victoria Terminus opposite. Alongside it is a view of the interior of the Victoria Terminus Booking Hall, (416), but both are more than mere architectural drawings; they are finished pictures, and are to be sent to the Royal Academy. Another that attracts attention is Mr. G. V. Desai's plan for the proposed B. B. and C. I. Railway offices, but it is a question if the style is judicious. It is quite out of character with the public buildings of Bombay, for which a distinct type was deliberately chosen in Sir Bartle Frere's time. Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd and Mr. F. R. Ahrle vie with each other as usual in the fine art displayed in their collection of photographs. A beautiful enlargement of a photo "Gersoppa Falls," (381), is exhibited by Mr. N. R. Oliver. One of the beauties of this gallery is a large etching by Mr. A. W. Remington, and another is Mr. Zulfikar Khan's ivory paintings. They are exquisitely finished, and the detail when closely examined is wonderful. No one can fail to observe, and observing to admire, the series of twenty photographs sent in by Mr. Justice Parsons. They are thorough works of art, the finish being perfect. What has become of Mr. G. W. Terry? Not a picture in either oil or water-colour does he show. But on turning to the right on entering Gallery V. the visitor will find himself face to face with two most humorous groups of drawings, which are bound to make him smile. The one represents a novice on the Skating Rink, and the other is a pictorial tale of a ride on the Switchback Railway. Special attention should be directed to a highly masterful *bas relief* in plaster by Mr. L. M. Gomez of the School of Art. It represents a scene from the tale of Shakuntala, and represents the bride being blessed by the priest on the eve of departure for her husband's house. The square is a small one to crowd so many as six figures on, and they are of necessity small, but their pose, and the expressions brought out on their features are wonderful.

And now a word in conclusion regarding the arrangements. As an exhibition, marking the progress of art in Bombay, it is a success, which must be very gratifying to Mr. Forrest, the honorary secretary; and to the Committee who have wrought so hard to make it so.

This afternoon between the hours of one and five, the Exhibition will be reserved for purdah ladies.

MR. SIMS REEVES writes a long letter to the *Daily Graphic*, urging that among the many reforms that this reforming age might well take into consideration and amend is that of the "vicious encore system." He says it is a preposterous piece of dishonesty, of which all honest persons should be ashamed. The encore nuisance seeks to take a shabby advantage of the suffering professional; it is to be regretted that few of our performers possess sufficient courage to return to the platform, bow politely, but to indicate firmly, No! Your encore monger cares nothing about symmetry, or balance, or cohesiveness, whether the occasion be the lyric stage, the oratorio performance, the benefit and ordinary concert, or (that most dearly loved, desirable of all) the ballad concert. He wants to hear more than he has bargained for, and if his demand is not yielded to he will hoot, and bray, and hiss, when an attempt is made to perform the next piece, as if he belonged to the long-eared quadrupeds or feathered biped tribe.

GARRISON PARADE ON THE MAIDAN.

YESTERDAY morning, the regular troops in garrison, together with the Rifle Volunteers, paraded on the Maidan for a rehearsal of the movements which are to be executed at the general parade which has been arranged to take place after the arrival of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, the Commander-in-Chief, on March 7. There were upwards of 2,000 men of all ranks on parade. When the troops had taken up their position on the parade-ground they were formed into two brigades. The first, which consisted of three batteries of the Royal Artillery, six Companies of the 2nd Battalion, Gloucester Regiment, and three companies of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, was commanded by Colonel Collingwood, of the Gloucester Regiment. The second brigade, consisting of the Marine Battalion, the eight companies of which were divided into two half-battalions, and six companies of the 4th Bombay Rifles, were commanded by Colonel Pemberton, the parade being under the command of Colonel Strong, of the Bombay Infantry, who has taken the place of General Budgen. The two brigades, with their bands in rear, formed in open order, and received the Commanding Officer with a general salute. They were then inspected, and then having formed quarter column upon their leading companies marched-past in column both at the "shoulder" and at the "trail." They afterwards formed into line of battalions, and again marched-past in brigade front, concluding the parade by marching to the saluting point in double brigades, and again giving a general salute. The regiments, headed by their respective bands, then marched back to quarters. The movements were all well executed. The Volunteer Rifles were complimented on having turned out in such strength to take part in the parade. Below we give their strength :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company .	1	1	...	1	2	...	17	22
B " ...	1	1	...	...	2	...	3	7
C " ...	...	1	...	...	4	...	13	18
D " ...	...	1	1	1	4	...	17	24
E " ...	...	1	1	1	2	...	18	23
F " ...	...	...	1	1	2	...	19	23
G }	...	...	1	...	2	3	20	26
H }	...	...	...	...	5	...	33	38
I } Cadets ...	...	...	1	...	3	...	31	35
K }	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
L }	...	...	1	...	3	...	58	62
Army Staff ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	5	8
Staff & Band .	...	...	...	...	1	...	27	28
Total ...	2	6	6	6	32	3	261	316

The following officers were on parade, viz .—Lt.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley; Major Brown; Captains Leathem (Adjutant), Baird, Nicholson, Place, Lund, and Willis; Lieutenants Cornforth, English, Jones, and DeSaone; Second Lieutenants Wilkinson and Kenny.

MEETING OF NATIVE BROKERS.

A MEETING of the native brokers of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Brokers Association Hall, to take into consideration the resolution of the managers of the local Banks to deal only with those native brokers who made a deposit of Rs. 500 as security for their good conduct. The meeting was attended by a densely-packed mass of brokers, many of whom stood on benches over the heads of those in front of them. On the motion of Mr. Choonilal Motilal, seconded by Mr. Cumalsey Premjee, Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha was called to the chair.

The chairman said that the meeting had been called to take into consideration the resolution of the managers of the Exchange Banks, to require a deposit of Rs. 500 from each of the native brokers who had monetary dealings with them. The Banks had, he said, a perfect right to adopt any steps they thought proper for their own safety; and if it was the intention of the Bank managers to raise the status of the brokers, no one would be more willing to assist them than the Brokers' Hall Association. (Applause.) But the method proposed by the managers appeared to be such as was not calculated to protect the Banks. On the contrary, it was calculated to create invidious distinctions. (Loud applause.) Whatever rules might be in force in other presidencies, and whatever racial distinctions might exist there, it must be said to the honour of the European merchants and Bankers of this presidency that they were always foremost in breaking down the barriers of race distinctions—loud cheers—and the result was the harmonious working in their respective relations which had been productive of good to both the communities. (Renewed applause.) It would be remembered that almost all the Exchange Banks of Bombay were started with the assistance of native Bankers, who were the principal subscribers and canvassers for subscriptions. (Applause.) The chairman thought that these, among other matters, ought to be brought to the notice of the managers of the local Banks, in a letter from the Broker's Association, pointing out to them that the invidious distinction sought to be introduced never before existed, and ought not to be countenanced in a city where the Bankers and Brokers held out to each other the right hand of fellowship on every fitting occasion. (Loud applause.) The chairman, therefore, proposed that a committee of the following gentlemen be formed to prepare a letter to the managers of the local Exchange Banks, to the effect that the resolution they had come to require a deposit of Rs. 500 from native brokers only created an invidious distinction, and ought to be abandoned.—Messrs. Choonilal Motilal president of the Brokers' Hall Committee, Rustomjee Manockjee Engineer, Pestonjee Eduljee Mehta, Shapurjee Sorabjee, and Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharocha.

Mr. Rustomjee Manockjee Engineer seconded the proposition, which was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Choonilal Motilal next addressed the meeting in the vernacular, remarking that he very much regretted that the managers of the Exchange Banks did not give even-handed justice to the native brokers. In mercantile business, no invidious distinctions ought to be made between Europeans and Natives. The Mercantile, the Oriental, the Central, and the Commercial Banks were promoted and established in Bombay, and the native merchants and brokers of the time had helped not only in the promotion, but in the subsequent prosperity of these Banks. (Applause.) The managers of the several Banks trusted the brokers in those days with even-handed justice and equity, and entered into extensive dealings with them without making any invidious distinctions. (Hear, hear, and applause.) He urged that the Native brokers, for their own self-respect, should be unanimous in the matter. (Applause.)

Mr. Choonilal to the brokers: Will you or will you not be unanimous?

The whole meeting, as if with one voice, answered: Yes, we are all unanimous.

Mr. Chonilal: Do you or do you not think of preserving self-respect, or would you allow your noses to be cut off? (Laughter and applause.)

The brokers, with one voice, replied: We will preserve our self-respect.

Mr. Choonilal: I pray to God that you will continue to be unanimous, and show that the Natives have as much regard for self-respect as Europeans. (Applause.)

Mr. Sorabjee Colah commended the judicious suggestions of the chairman, and a vote of thanks to him terminated the proceedings.

THE Americans have discarded the English Morse Code of signalling and, since last July, use a Morse Code of their own for all purposes of signalling, whether with the helioscope, with the flags, or by telegraphy. It is claimed for the American signalling alphabet that it is simpler and quicker, a skilled operator being able to send 25 words a minute.

THE official returns, as published in the *Bollettino di Notizie Agrarie* of the Italian vintage last year, give the total yield as being only 475,629,750 gallons, or not quite 58 per cent. of the average yield for the previous ten years. The decrease was greatest in the northern provinces of Italy, the quantity of wine made in Venetia, Lombardy, Piedmont, Liguria, and Tuscany being only 23, 26, 32, 35, and 49 per cent. of the average. But in Sicily, where a third of the Italian wine was made last year, the decrease was barely 10 per cent., but the southern Adriatic and Mediterranean districts did not make half as much wine as usual. The area of land planted in vines was estimated at rather under 5,000,000 acres seventeen years ago, but the total had increased to 7,638,332 acres five years ago, while in the interval the Government had contributed in no small degree to the progress of viticulture in Italy by founding five special schools, and expending nearly £300,000 in combating the ravages of the phylloxera.

BOMBAY GRAVING DOCK.

THE progress report for January 1890 shows that by the end of the month the side-wall trenches extended over a length of 1,120 feet, of which 945 feet were to foundation level. The masonry for the side walls was in progress on the east side for a length of 445 feet at levels varying from 60·00 to 83·00 T.H.D., and on the west side for 470 feet, from 56·00 to 83·00 T.H.D. The masonry of the floor was in progress for a length of 170 feet, of which 80 feet was paved and complete. During the month, 770 brass of masonry were built, making a total of 3,768 brass since the commencement of the work.

The following materials were on the ground at the end of the month :—

Rubble 71,000 c. ft.; composite facing, dressed, 39,533 c. ft.; dressed altars, inverts and ashlar, 18,273 c. ft.; dressed granite 414 c. ft.; sand, 5,000 c. ft.; lime, 8,000 c. ft.; cement, 84 tons; cast-iron culvert pipes, 30 tons.

The caisson was completed and taken out of the Dry Dock on the 10th. The excavation of the hearting of the Dock was in progress for a length of 295 ft., 250 ft. of which was completed to foundation level, the remainder stood at an average of 560 T. H. D. The excavation for the pump-well foundations was commenced on the 20th, and was down to 78·50 T.H.D. at the end of the month. Since the commencement of the work 21,007 brass of excavation have been removed and deposited in the dam, behind walls and at Tank Bunder. The daily average number of workpeople employed on the Dock was 2,189.

THE LATE COUNT ANDRASSY.

THE death of Count Julius Andrassy, the Hungarian statesman, who retired from public life in 1879 owing to ill-health, is announced by the Central News. Count Andrassy, whose carrier is thus sketched in "Men of the Time" was born at Zemplin, on March 8, 1823, the son of Court Charles Andrassy, whose efforts to promote the scientific and industrial progress of his country are well known. He succeeded his father (who died in 1845) as President of the Society for Regulating the Course of the River Theiss; and was returned by his native town to the Diet of 1847, where he rose to distinction in consequence of his oratorical powers and political tact. To the revolutionary movement of 1848 he lent all his influence; and, after the Hungarian Government had fled to Debreczin, in 1849, he was despatched on a mission to the Porte. On the defeat of the revolution he went into exile, and resided in France and England until the general amnesty of 1857 enabled him to return to his native country. Being elected a member of the Hungarian Diet in 1860, he gave a hearty support to the Deack party, and was nominated Vice-President. On the re-organisation of the Austrian Empire and the constitution of a Hungarian ministry in 1867, he was appointed Prime Minister of Hungary, and charged with the department of the defence of the country. Among the principal events of his administration were the civil and political emancipation of the Jews, and the raising of a large sum of money to extend and complete the railway system in Hungary. At the general election of 1869 he was unanimously returned, by the electors of Pesh to the Hungarian Chamber of Representatives. Count Andrassy succeeded Count Beust as Minister for Foreign Affairs, Nov. 14, 1871, when he retired from the post of President of the Ministry at Pesth. The Emperor of Austria conferred on Count Andrassy the Order of the Golden Fleece, Jan. 1, 1878. He was the first plenipotentiary of Austria at the Congress of Berlin (June-July, 1878).

CRICKET AT BARODA.

THE BARODA COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL C. CLUB VS. THE HINDOO C. CLUB.

THIS match, which was looked forward to with much interest, came off last Saturday afternoon, on the former's cricket ground, before a large number of spectators, most of them being school-boys, and after a very exciting fight it resulted in a rather unexpected victory for the Hindoo C. Club by 12 runs. Both teams were very evenly matched. The wicket played extremely fast and bumpy, and it evidently puzzled the batsmen. Venketrao S. Dhulap, having won the toss from Patell, elected to bat, and after nearly an hour and twenty minutes' play, were all dismissed for a comparatively good total of 66 runs. V. S. Dhulap went in with the first wicket down and was out for the eighth wicket. During his three-quarter of an hour's stay at the wickets no less than 54 runs were added to the total, of which he contributed 20 runs by fine and steady cricket, and was very nicely caught by Mr. Gopaljee. Messrs. Thakoor and Shirke also played good cricket. The batting of the Baroda College and High School was very disappointing. Only one individual, H. R. Kothawalla, made something like a stand, and ten wickets produced an aggregate of only 22 runs. With 44 runs to the good the Hindoo C. C. commenced their second innings, and this time they were very unfortunate, like their opponents, in the first innings, and were all sent out for a paltry score of 22 runs. S. Dhulap was very nicely stumped by B. K. Dewanjee. When the Baroda College and High School went in for their second venture, they wanted 67 runs to win, and this time they played so well and carefully, that when their fifth wicket fell, the score had reached to 39 runs, but as the innings went on, a rot soon set in, and the last five wickets added only 15 runs, thus leaving the Hindoo C.Club a victory over their opponents by 12 runs. The fielding of both the teams was good, and specially that of B. K. Dewanjee, Gopaljee, Jamdar, and Kothawalla. For the losers Gopaljee and Nadirsha bowled very successfully; while the bowling of V. S. Dhulap and Jamdar proved very destructive in both the innings. Gopaljee took nine wickets at the cost of 38 runs, and V. S. Dhulap eleven wickets for 24 runs. Appended is the full score :—

THE HINDOO C. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Shringarpore b Nadirsha...	0	b Gopaljee	3
Thakoor b Gopaljee.....	9	b Gopaljee	4
Venkatrao S Dulap c Gopaljee b Limbalker	20	st Dewanjee b Gopaljee.....	1
Shirke b Gopaljee.....	7	b Nadirsha	2
Dashputre b Gopaljee	3	run out	0
Jamdar c Kothawalla b Gopaljee.....	4	b Nadirsha	1
Dhondiba run out.....	0	b Nadirsha	2
Bapusaheb Mane b Patell..	3	b Gopaljee	2
Kaka st Dewanjee b Gopaljee	5	b Nadirsha	0
Modi not out.....	3	run out	0
Hazarnis run out	1	not out	3
Extras.....	11	Extras.....	4
Total...	66	Total...	22

THE BARODA COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL C. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Kothawalla b Dhulap	6	c Shirke b Dhulap.	7
Bhutt b Dhulap.....	0	b Jamdar	0
Patell b Dhulap.....	3	b Dhulap	4
Gopaljee c Jamdar b Dhulap	1	Not out	9
Tamboli c Kaka b Jamdar..	1	c and b Jamdar ...	0
Dewanjee run out.....	0	b Dhulap	0
Limbalkar run out	1	run out	2
Vaidya b Dhulap	0	ran out	9
Thakoor run out	5	b Dhulap	0
Gopaljee b Dhulap	1	c Shirke b Dhulap.	0
Nadirsha not out	4	b Jamdar	13
Extras	4		
Total...	22	Total...	54

MR. SPURGEON can boast of a feat of authorship which it would be hard for the most prolific writer to surpass. The thirty-fifth volume of his sermons is just issued by Messrs. Pass, More and Albaster, his publishers, in Paternoster Row, and from this it appears that he has put into print no fewer than 2,100 of these discourses. The weekly sermon has been published continuously since 1855.

THE Crystal Palace is given over to the cyclists. From one end of the great central transept to the other the floor is covered with cycling machines of all sizes, shapes, and styles, and even the concert room and side courts are invaded by them. In all there are as many as 2,000 machines exhibited, and no fewer than 230 firms are represented. The display is held in connection with the Stanley Bicycle Club.

THE gossip about the betrothal of Prince Albert Victor varies with almost every week, says the *Lady's Pictorial*. It has been said with some show of authority that his engagement will be announced officially before the season is over, but I now hear that the Queen's consent has not yet been positively given. Her Majesty likes the Princess Victoria of Teck, and would also be willing enough to make the young Prince happy, as he has made himself something of a favourite by his extreme gentleness of manner and deference to his grandmamma, whose heart is soon won by affection and the courtesy of bearing which is so rare now-a-days even in Courts, but which is possessed in so marked a degree by the Prince of Wales and his eldest son. But Her Majesty takes a very serious view of Royal alliances when one of the pair stands so close to the throne; and although the rumoured betrothal is probable enough, it is not yet absolutely certain.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S RECEPTION.

A MEETING of the executive committee appointed to organise a reception for H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales, was held last evening in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. Mr. Justice Bayley, the chairman of the committee, presided. Among those present were the Hon. Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Kt., C. I. E.; Messrs E. C. K. Ollivant, C. I. E., and Javerilal U. Yajnik; Dr. Cowasjee Horamjee; Messrs. J. P. Cornforth, W. Murray, and H. Curwen; the Hon. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E.; Mr. John Marshall; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; Messrs. A. M. Gubbay and L. R. W. Forrest; Dr. Wellington Gray; Mr. S. D. Sassoon; Colonel G. L. C. Merewether; Messrs. H. Wyeford Barrow, James Douglas, C. E. Kane, and L. Penny; Dr. P. Peterson; Mr. A. F. Beaufort; Khan Bahadur Mucherjee C. Murzban; Messrs. Fasulbhoy Visram, Bhaishunker Nanabhoy, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Sorabjee S Bengalee, CIE, Darasha B Chichgar, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, N G Chandavarkar, C Agnew Turner, Eknath Raghunath Khote, and K N Kabrajee; Dr Balchandra; Messrs. N R Rankin, J M Sleater, R D Sethna, R Walton N S Symons, F W Stevens, CIE, F C Macrae, J Griffiths, C. E. Fox, Damodher T. Mooljee, and Vandrawandas Purshotumdas; H. H. Aga Jungheeshaw; Messrs. Nensey Khairaz, H. W. Uloth, and J. F. Fernandes; H. H. Aga Khan; Messrs. Vizbucandas Atmaram, G. Carstensen, C. Chambers, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., and Damodar Tapidas; Major W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., C.I.E.; Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee; Drs. T. S. Weir and Langly; Messrs. G. W. Roughton, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, E. B. Carrol, Hurkissondas Norotamdas, H. G. Burder, Hajee Sulliman Abdul Vahed, and Amerocodin Tyabjee; Dr. D. Macdonald; Messrs. W. E. Hart and W. C. Hughes, and several others.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said that before they proceeded to the business of the meeting, he thought it his duty to bring to the notice of the chairman—and he might say he would do so without in any way desiring to interfere with the harmonious working of the Committee—that a requisition had been drawn up and signed by members of the General Committee, to be sent to the Hon. Sir Raymond West, the chairman of the last Committee meeting, about the question of the legality of the last meeting's proceedings, owing to the voting of persons not on the Committee. The minority for the amendment was converted by those votes into an apparent majority. Dr. Cowasji said he brought the fact to the notice of

to the chair; but he was not going to say a word about it beyond remarking that if there was any friction on the subject, it was desirable that in other respects the committee should do what it could to incorporate the ideas formed by the Corporation, if they would not clash with the committee's programme. He could not offer an opinion as to the success of a flower show, and least of all as to a flower show in the month of March; but he might mention that it had been distinctly stated by three of the members of the Municipal Committee, who were good judges, that a very successful flower show could be held in the month of March, and he himself believed that a very successful show had been held in Bombay, either at the end of February or the beginning of March. As to the horse and cattle show, he was still less in a position to speak, but he might point out that it was reported by a gentleman on the committee appointed to consider the subject, that the show could be made a success. If, then, the Corporation was inclined to go on with these projects, he did not see in the least why this meeting, representing the public, should go against them, and he would, therefore, move that a day entertainment at the Victoria Gardens, in such form as might be afterwards decided upon, should be included in the general programme. He also intimated that he did not think there would be any occasion to refer to this in connection with the general subscription list.

The Hon. Sir Frank Forbes Adam hoped that the unfortunate friction which had been experienced, might be, as he was sure it would be, regarded as past and gone (applause), and that for the future all would devote themselves to the one object of making the Prince's visit a most thorough success. (Applause.) He also hoped that a great effort would be made to collect sufficient funds to carry out the entire programme which had been proposed. He thought that after what had fallen from Mr. Ollivant they might go further and endeavour to meet the views of that section of the Corporation who considered themselves, and who were no doubt to a great extent, committed to a previously considered plan. There could be no doubt that it was always possible to have a horse show and a flower show in Bombay at any time of the year, provided one was prepared to pay for them. Mr. Ollivant had naturally been exceedingly cautious in what he had said, but there were many influential members of the Corporation present, and if they agreed to undertake what had been mentioned by Mr. Ollivant, and to throw all their power into the illumination of the harbour and the Fort, he thought it would be a graceful concession on the part of the Committee to agree to add the day entertainment suggested, to the other things which had been proposed, for it was desirable that anything that could be done should be done to minimise any bitterness which had existed in the past (applause).

The chairman then read the resolution proposed, which was to the effect that the subjoined programme should be followed, so far as the funds would permit:—(1) Illumination of the Fort and the harbour; (2) display of fireworks at Back Bay; (3) native fair on the Maidan; (4) contributions towards the fete to be held during the day at the Victoria Gardens;—the motion being carried unanimously.

It was also decided to open an account at the Bank of Bombay in the name of the "Prince Albert Victor Reception Fund."

Sir Frank Forbes Adam stated that last week Mr. Beaufort, the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, had started a subscription list, which already showed a total of Rs. 6,000. Before resuming his seat, Sir Frank asked Mr. Ollivant if it could be arranged for the Committee and secretaries to hold their meeting at the Municipal Offices.

Mr. Ollivant replied that if the Committee would hold their next meeting in the Durbar-room or somewhere else, he would lay the matter before the Corporation. He himself was unable to join this or any other committee on account of legal considerations.

On the motion of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, a vote thanks was accorded to the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley for presiding; and the proceedings terminated.

THE BANKS AND THE NATIVE BROKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to see that the letter which appeared in the *Gazette*, of the 13th inst., signed by N. M. Langrana, has been cordially endorsed in the press, and that the attempt to do an injustice to respectable native brokers who are earning an honest livelihood by the patronage bestowed on them by some of the first and most respectable firms in this city is being properly resented. The privilege is one which they have been allowed to enjoy for the past forty years without question. From what I learn it appears that some of the Banks with whom they have been doing business hitherto have not given their consent to the measure, and that they are divided in opinion on the subject. Let us, therefore, hope that such of the Bank managers as are not in favour of the reform, because there is really no necessity for such a step, will induce the others to reconsider the matter. It is really very impolitic on their part to carry out a proposal so detrimental to the interests of the Banks, as it will result in the loss of orders, which will be taken to those Banks who will not exact an important and unnecessary guarantee. Besides, be it remembered, that most of the Banks have native shareholders, and it cannot be that they will allow their own nationality to be deprived of business.

If such a combination does exist, it must be that some of the new managers are trying to confine the business to a certain number of their own favourites, which is very wrong; besides, referring to the articles of association, it cannot be pointed out that they have any authority for such a proceeding. I am sure that if the old directors and Bank managers at home, who have always done a large business with native brokers, come to hear of this, they will certainly disapprove of the measure.

We, therefore, hope that the members of the meeting about to be held will discuss the matter carefully, and take steps to prepare a strong appeal to the Banks, asking the firms who have all along given them their orders, to support their request and get the Banks to withdraw from their determination.—Yours, &c.,

Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 17. MERCHANT.

THE FRONTIER EXPEDITIONS.

THE LUSHAI COLUMNS.

Lienpunga's Village, 12th February.—Colonel Skinner's column reached Lienpunga's village yesterday evening. The Chief, who was permitted by the Cachar force to return to his house on a promise to surrender himself on Colonel Skinner's arrival, fled yesterday morning. Colonel Skinner occupied the village without resistance. The Lushais burnt the greater part of the village at night, but the portion occupied by the troops escaped.

The head-quarters and 150 men of the Bombay Pioneers arrive at Koladyne on Monday. The road will be fully open for mules to this place the next day, and the Commissariat will open an advanced godown here. A bridge is being built, as the river is unfordable for mules. The country ahead is extremely difficult, but about three miles of good trace have been aligned. The 4th Gurkhas arrive here on the 21st.

THE HAKA COLUMN.

Camp, 14th February.—The Tanting Chiefs have come in to Haka, and are expected to make their formal submission this evening. All the important tribes within our reach have now submitted, and it only remains to accustom them to our presence and gradually to bring them under our influence. General Tregear's force is reported by the Chins to have reached Shangoo, one march east of Molium Pui. If this is true, our signallers will soon open communication with the Western Column, as we understand that Shangoo is only 40 miles from Haka. The General spent the morning in looking for a site for a permanent post, which is to be established here, but nothing was found so good as where we are now encamped, under the Rong Klang and just above the Haka village. The Haka people are celebrating the wedding of one of their ladies with a Tanting chief, and most of them are drunk. For the first time since leaving Kan we have no sick in camp.—*Pioneer.*

AN amateur lady artist, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, sent as her birthday present to Mr. Gladstone a pretty sketch of the veteran statesman sitting on the log of a tree which he had just felled, with Ariel, clothed as a female sprite, hovering over him. Mr. Gladstone sent the following acknowledgement:—"Dear Madam,—Many thanks for your most pleasing drawing. I had always considered Ariel as masculine, but probably you are right—Yours faithfully and obediently, W. E. GLADSTONE."

"SUNSET purple" (says a fashion correspondent) is the fashionable shade of hair in select American circles this year. The example of Madame Adelina Patti has suggested the tint, which is described as resembling "strong sunlight shining through a dark forest." Golden hair is quite out of date now. Not so artificial dimples. Two young ladies have just had dimples arranged on their cheeks by means of court-plaster, and are to remain in the seclusion of their bed-rooms for some days, under the useful but rather hackneyed plea of headache. When they re-enter society they will display bewildering delightful dimples that will last three weeks or so.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. THOMAS BLANEY presided yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the members of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held at the Municipal Offices, the following gentlemen being present:—Colonel G. W. Merewether, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Dossabhoy Framjee, E. B. Carroll, K. N. Kabrajee, Javerilal U. Yajnik, Mooljibhoy Bhawanidass Barbhia, Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. M. N. Banajee and E. C. K. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner.

THE RETIRING MEMBERS.

In accordance with section 45 of the Municipal Act, the Chairman held a selection by lot in order to ascertain which of the twelve members of the Committee were to retire on the 1st April. The result being declared to be that Dr. Blaney, Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Mooljibhoy B. Barbaya, Dr. Cowasji and Colonel Merewether, were declared to be the members called upon to retire.

THE TANSA WORKS.

Sanction was accorded to the further transfer of Rs. three lakhs from Loan or Invested Funds to the Municipal General Fund pass-book, to meet payments on account of the Tansa Dam and Duct Works and other charges, sanction being also given to the maximum amount of transfers in each month during the working season being increased from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 8 lakhs.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The acceptance by the Commissioner of the offer of Mr. Ardeshir M. Vachaghandhy, the lowest of the three received, for the supply of earth at the rate of Re. 2-10 per brass, for filling in at the Victoria Gardens, was approved.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The following resolution from the Corporation, dated the 13th instant, to the effect "that the Budget transfers included in the statement accompanying the Municipal Secretary's letter, No. 6535, dated 31st January last, with the exception of items 2, 5, and 6," was recorded, and that with reference to these three items, it was on the motion of the chairman, decided to take the decision of the Corporation as to whether the transfers proposed by the Commissioner should be sanctioned.

THE LATE MR. HAWKES.

Dr. Blaney read a letter from the Commissioner, reporting with regret that Mr. Hawkes, Resident Engineer, Tansa Dam Works, had died suddenly on the 13th instant, and asking for sanction to the payment to the representatives of the deceased, of the full amount of salary for 54 days, the period of privilege leave earned by him. Mr. Hawkes was in the temporary service, and was not entitled to any pension or gratuity, but the Commissioner asked that if the committee could see their way to make this a special case he would be glad, as Mr. Hawkes had done excellent service, and there was no doubt that his death was accelerated by illness contracted in the execution of his duty at Tansa.

Mr. M. N. Banajee, who considered the case was a very sad one, the deceased having died the day following his leaving Tansa, asked how long Mr. Hawkes had been in the service.

Dr. Blaney said two years, and considered this was a matter upon which the committee were called upon to exercise their generosity, as the deceased had been a most zealous officer and had died in the service of the Municipality, and there was little doubt that if he had been employed in Bombay, instead of at Tansa, he would have still in all probability been alive.

Mr. Carroll also agreed that it was a case appealing to their generosity and said personally he should like to see good gratuity given.

As Dr. Blaney saw some difficulty in the Committee calling upon the Corporation to make this grant, Colonel Merewether drew his attention to the cases of the relatives of other servants of the Municipality who had been given sums of money on the decease of such persons.

Dr. Blaney remarked that such persons had died in the execution of their duty.

Colonel Merewether held that Mr. Hawkes had practically died under similar conditions, and suggested that a gratuity of Rs. 4,500, equal to six months' salary, should be given to his relatives.

Mr. Muncherjee Banajee thought this sum to be too large, and proposed as an amendment that the sum be reduced to Rs. 2,250.

On the original motion being put to the meeting it was declared to be lost; the amendment to the effect that the Corporation should be recommended to pay the sum of Rs. 2,250 to the heirs or relatives of the deceased, being passed.

THE NAGDAVI STREET FIRE.

On the report of the recent fire in Nagdevi street being laid before the committee, Mr. Kabrajee remarked that although there were no complaints received of the scarcity of water, there had been serious complaints made regarding the want of fire-escapes.

M. Banajee said that sanction had been given already to the purchase of several escapes.

Mr. Kabrajee desired to know whether they had been ordered.

Mr. Mooljeebhoy also considered that more stringent rules should be framed for the storage of kerosine oil in shops.

Dr. Blaney said that the fire-brigade and, no doubt, the question of the provision of fire-escapes, would be properly gone into by the officer who was expected from England.

Mr. Ollivant said that as soon as the new Municipal by-laws were printed, he would be in a position to prevent houses being built without the proper number of staircases.

After the transaction of some other business, the meeting adjourned.

A MADRAS WEDDING.

A LARGE and brilliant gathering assembled at St. George's Cathedral on Saturday afternoon, to witness the marriage of Miss Olive Mary Searle, daughter of Colonel A. T. Searle, Madras Staff Corps, Retired, to Surgeon Francis Casement Reeves, M. S., son of the Bishop of Down, Connor, and the Dromore Brigade Surgeon C. Sibthorpe acted as best man. The bride, who was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. W. S. Shaw, arrived shortly after 3-30 p.m., most becomingly attired in a plain dress of rich corded white silk, with court train and tulle veil, and she carried a magnificent bouquet of white roses. She was followed to the altar by her little nieces, the Misses Lorna and Dorothy Hammick, who acted as bridesmaids. Their dresses were of soft white silk, with white sashes, and shoes and stockings to match. They wore wreaths of daisies and carried posies of white roses and other flowers. The bridegroom presented each little maid with a gold monogram brooch. They were accompanied by the Masters Shaw, nephews of the bride, dressed in suits of brown velvet with white silk shirts and gold studs, presented by the bride. The Venerable Archdeacon Browne officiated, assisted by the Rev. Alex. Jones, Chaplain. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the organ pealed forth the beautiful strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, while the signing of the register took place in the vestry. Among the numerous guests that adjourned afterwards to Mackay's Gardens, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Shaw, were Mr. and Mrs. H. Clogstoun, Mr. and Mrs. Hammick, Mrs. Price, Surgeon-General, Mrs., and two Misses Bidie, Mrs. Boyson, Miss Gell, Lady and Miss Lawson, Mrs. and Miss Galton, Mrs. Groce, Mrs. and Miss Barclay, Colonel Moore, Mrs. Laing and Miss Hardinge, Mrs. Hackett, Dr. and Mrs. Maitland, Dr. and Mr. Thomson, Colonel Brereton, Mrs. Bliss, Dr. and Mrs. Drake Brockman, Mr. and Mrs. Yorke, Mrs. and Miss Spring Branson, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Sydenham Clarke, Mrs. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. McWatters, Mr. and Mrs. W. Morgan, Mr. R. H. J. Arbuthnot, Mr. J. M. Young, Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Clerk, Mr. H. Beauchamp, Mr Lawson, Mr. Black, Mr. J. Campbell, Mrs. and Miss Gunning, Mrs. Macdonald Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Branfoot, Mr. Rowlandson, Captain Kerrich, &c., &c. Mr. Clogstoun in a capital and humourous speech proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, which was warmly received. The bridegroom replied in a few well-chosen words. One of the centres of attraction, as usual on such occasions, was the cake, which was placed in the centre of a round table, and beautifully decorated with orange blossoms and small oranges. At a quarter past five, Dr and Mrs. Reeves started, amidst a shower of rice and hearty cheers, for the central station *en route* to Bangalore. The presents were tastefully arranged on long tables in the drawing-room upstairs, and consisted of many useful as well as costly gifts. They were duly inspected by a large number of the guests. The silver toilette set, the bridegroom's gift, excited much admiration, and many of the housewives looked with longing eyes on the beautiful array of house linen presented to the bride by her sister, Mrs. W. S. Shaw.—*Mail.*

THERE is serious danger to the eyesight in the wearing of tight collars, so says Dr. Forster, director of the Ophthalmic University of Breslau, and he has been investigating the subject carefully. In no fewer than 300 cases that have come under his notice, the eyesight was affected by the pressure upon the muscles of the neck, and consequent disturbance of the circulation caused by wearing collars that were too small.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE DEFENCE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BAPU BABAJEE AND OTHERS.

This was a review of the proceedings in the case of Mr. Sittaram Damodhar, First Class Magistrate of Sattara, who, in August last, convicted the third accused Kondi Gainoo, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and sentenced him to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, while the other four accused, who were also charged with the same offence, were acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said: The Magistrate, Mr. Sittaram Damodhar, has sentenced Kondi to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment for striking one Vithal on the head with a stick. Vithal was tried and convicted on the same day for giving a severe blow to Kondi on the head with a stick, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The criminal returns rendered to this Court indicated that Kondi had, in the Magistrate's opinion, some reason for striking Vithal. We have called for and examined the records in both cases. We accept the finding of the Magistrate that Kondi interfered to protect a woman, named Shivi, from the violence of Vithal, who was trying to drag her into his house with some nefarious intention. The Magistrate says:—"There are strong reasons to believe that Kondi went there to assist the woman Shivi from the grasp of the complainant, and in the moment of anger used a stick on him. The harm which he did to the complainant was, however, more than necessary. He could have easily asked for the assistance of the police who are stationed at a distance of about two hundred yards from the place. Some slight harm would have been a just excuse for him, but since he has done more harm than he was justified in doing, I find him guilty under Section 325, Indian Penal Code; and taking the facts into consideration, pass a light punishment, *viz.*, fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment on him." The Magistrate ought to have tried the case with more care. He should have considered whether there was grave and sudden provocation. We find no evidence of the grievous hurt. Vithal deposed that he was under medical treatment for twenty-two days; but it is not in evidence that he was in severe bodily pain or unable to follow his ordinary pursuits during that period. We must point out to the Magistrate that the certificate of a medical man, who has not been examined as a witness, is not evidence; and that the certificate, which the Magistrate has treated as evidence of grievous hurt, does not show that the hurt was grievous as defined in clause 8, or any other clause of Section 320, of the Indian Penal Code. Again, we are of opinion that the Magistrate has wrongly applied the law about private defence. Kondi was justified in his endeavour to save the woman from an assault with the intention of committing rape; and it is obvious that, if Vithal had got her into his house while Kondi had run off to call the police from a station two hundred yards away, the intention might have been carried out. There is nothing in the evidence to suggest that Vithal would have desisted unless he had been somewhat severely struck; and it is found as a fact in the other case that Vithal gave Kondi a very severe blow, which caused Kondi to be taken to the hospital, where he stayed for twenty days. Under the circumstances we are of opinion that, in order to carry out the intention of the law, which declares the right of private defence, we should reverse the conviction and sentence passed on Kondi.

The Court reversed the conviction and sentence accordingly.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard:—

RE MATHURADAS GOPALJEE THUCKER.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order on the ground that his client was coming to a settlement with his creditors. The application was granted.

RE GOPINATH SADASHEW AND ANANDRAO GOPINATH.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for an extension of the interim order. The first insolvent, it appeared, had been a karbharee in the employ of the Chief of Palitana, but was at present unemployed. His lordship granted the application.

RE EBRAHIM HAJEE ABDUL LUTIFF.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order till the 16th April next, as the time already granted was found insufficient.

RE ARDASIR BOMANJEE KANDAWALLA.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvent was granted an interim order. A creditor opposed the application in person, but his lordship, after questioning him, said there was no ground shown by him why an interim order should not be granted.

RE AMIRCHUND MULCHUND.

Mr. Dhairyavan applied for an extension of the interim order in this case, remarking that the extension for six months, already granted, was found insufficient, as one of the creditors, who was in Arabia, had not sent in his claim. His lordship granted an extension for another six months.

RE VARAJDAS NARRONDAS.

Mr. Dhairyavan asked for an extension of the interim order, stating that the hearing of the case was fixed for the first Wednesday, in April. The interim order was extended till that time.

RE BHAGHEERATHI, WOMAN.

The petition of this insolvent, who did not answer to her name, was dismissed.

DISCHARGE ADJOURNED.

Cursetjee Manockjee and Venayek Dhondjee, who did not give satisfactory explanations for again applying for the benefit of the Act, had their discharges adjourned for a year with protection.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges:—Anunjee Bhoga Khutri and another; Yemna Gokhale and Purshotum Atmaram; Jeeva Jevraj and another; Luximon Babajee; Chandbhai Manek Pattan and others; Pirajee Elappa; Jamsetjee Nusservanjee Goawalla; Velljee Jairam; John Sequeira; Ali Mahomed Bhimjee; Isaack Agara Jew; Cowasjee Ruttonjee Dubash; Vandry Glasscot Donohoe; Bhasker Gopal and others; Govind Goonajee; Vithoo Succaram and others; Ambaram Govindram; Ganesh Venayek; Sorabjee Adarjee Sanjana; Vally Cassum; Gunputrao Anandrao; Luxmon Narayen Hirvay; and Nanalal Crishnanath Trimvanath.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE issue of a limited number of magazine rifles to each company of every rifle and infantry battalion in England, and to all regimental depots, has been sanctioned for instructional purposes. The number of rifles issued is 4 to a company, 16 to a single depot, and 32 to a double depot.

THE new Wallace equipment, though well reported on by the military authorities, is evidently not liked by Tommy Atkins, some of whom at Aldershot have asked "for the old equipment or a better one," as they have found by experience that the "ugly new equipment" interferes with the breathing, as the belt on the stomach has to be fastened tightly to carry the belt of the coat and canteen and big clumsy pouches, the weight of which cannot be borne while marching. Tommy says that there will be heaps of work for the Medical Staff Corps during next summer's manœuvres.

THE new Lewes sights on the magazine rifle, the invention of Major G. A. Lewes, of the Northampton Regiment, are spoken highly of by those who understand them. The backsight is a hinged flap and sliding bar: the latter has the upper edge bevilled and a square notch cut in the middle, from the centre of which downwards is a fine white line. The foresight is a rectangular block with a split down the middle. The block is very strong and high enough to allow of the bayonet being used without interfering with the sighting. The slit in the foresight allows the light to shine through, and in aiming, the object is to get the white line on the bar of the backsight in line with the light in the slit of the foresight so as to form one line. When this is so, the aim is perfect. With the flap and bar down the rifle can be used for 200 or 300 yards distance.

RACE-FEELING still runs terribly high in the South. This is how the *Memphis Appeal* deals with George W. Cable, the novelist, because he visited a negro's hut:—George W. Cable, the novelist, now enjoys the distinction of being more heartily despised by the people of the South than any other man in America. That he should have made himself the guest of a negro while in Nashville was a piece of effrontery for which he will never be pardoned. He did it to give emphasis to his doctrine of race equality and with full knowledge of the mischief his example might work. It was a gratuitous insult to the whole people of the South, for which there can be no palliation, and we have reason to believe that in New England, where he now holds his residence, he will find many who will regard him with contempt.

CAMPS OF EXERCISE NEAR CALCUTTA.

ONE terminus of the Eastern Bengal State Railway is, as all the world knows, at Diamond Harbour, but so far from presenting the bustling appearance usually associated with termini or junctions; its prevailing aspect is one of repose, not to say of torpor. It is seldom visited, except by stray officials on inspection duty or travellers on their way to Rangoon, who can catch the mail steamer here after it has left Calcutta. An unwonted air of excitement is, however, at present visible on the platform, and an unusual stir in the neighbourhood announces of Private Thomas Atkins upon the scene. For reasons best known to themselves the Military authorities have selected Diamond Harbour as one of the standing camps for the troops during the manœuvres now in progress. The station buildings are on the left or south bank of the creek, which is about sixty yards wide at this point, and can only be crossed by ferry boats, since no bridge of any kind exists. A siding of the railway has been made to the former railway station, which is situated about a mile to the south of the creek, but is not now used for the arrival or departure of passengers. Opposite this latter building the camp of the East Surrey and 8th Bengal Infantry has been pitched. The whole force is under the command of Colonel Fishe, 8th Bengal Infantry, and for the sake of brevity we shall call it the "Red force," since all the officers and men wore a red band on the right arm to distinguish them from the troops to which they were opposed.

On the northern side of the creek is the village of Diamond Harbour, through which the main high road from Calcutta passes until it strikes the Hooghly close to the Telegraph and Semaphore Station. The recent operations took place entirely on the northern side, and centred chiefly around the village of Serrisah, which is distant between four and five miles from the ferry over the creek. The village of Serrissah lies astride the main road to Calcutta, and is of very considerable extent. Like all villages in this part of Bengal, it is surrounded by large earthen banks and intersected by a maze of small ditches, which are bridged by a palm tree trunk or rough bamboo trestles. A dense cluster of mud huts covers the whole area within the limits imposed by the protective banks, which shield the interior from inundation during the rains. To the south-west of Serrisah stands the village of Kamarpole, which is made more conspicuous than most of the surrounding villages by the brick towers of two temples which stand out in relief against the background of cocoanut palms. From the southern border of Serrisah a country road with a canal alongside it runs past Kamarpole to the Kholakhally Ghat, and debouches there on the Hooghly, the canal being spanned by a culvert nearly opposite the two temples of Kamarpole. The country between the villages is quite open, allowing the free movement of troops in all directions, and the village of Serrissah is very strongly placed, and is particularly suitable for practising troops in the attack or defence of detached posts or localities.

As we have seen, the Red force, under Colonel Fishe, was concentrated at the Dharbour creek, whereas their opponents the Blue force under Colonel Gordon, 2nd B. I., were in two detachments at Nurpur and Birane respectively, which points are about six miles apart. The Commander of the Red force received orders to cross the Diamond Harbour creek on the night of the 10th instant, and with all despatch to march on Serrissah and capture it and resist all attempts of the Blue troops to eject him. If successful in this object he was to send forward a detachment to occupy a certain bridge to the north-west of Serrissah, but since, as events turned out, the whole combat was fought at Serrissah, the operations of this detachment need not be entered into. The Blue force received similar instructions to seize Serrissah by a rapid march across country, and if successful in this operation it was to cut the communications of the Red force with the creek or to drive it back. Both forces would thus have to execute a night march, and were to endeavour to forestall each other at the common goal at Serrissah. The Red force had the difficult task of crossing the Diamond Harbour creek, and the Blue force had perhaps more difficult task of executing a march from to divergent points across the paddy fields so as to concentrate on Serrissah before the Red troops had occupied it. The times at which operations were permitted to commence were arranged so as to bring the opposed troops into contact at as nearly as possible the same moment within the Serrissah village, and thus give rise to a most interesting combat for its possession.

Promptly at the fixed hour the Red force marched out of their Camp, and crossed the creek by the boats it could find anchored there. The companies which banded first on the right bank had received orders to push on by a forced march to Serrissah without waiting for the the remainder of the force. With extraordinary energy the advanced guard marched or rather raced along the high road, accomplished the distance of four miles in three-quarters of an hour, and reached the village at about 7·5 in the evening. The main body and rear and baggage guards followed on at the ordinary marching pace. The Blue Commander had not, however, been idle during this interval. Rapidly concentrating his two separated detachments, he pushed forward across the paddy fields, which are uncommonly heavy ground for the march of troops, and directed his advance towards the high road from Calcutta. At eight or nine minutes past seven the leading files of the advanced guard of the Blue Commander entered Serrissah village, or about three or four minutes after the leading companies of the Red had occupied it. The Blue scouts fell back quietly, and reported that the advanced guard of the Red had taken Serrissah, and that they had observed the march of the main body of the enemy along the road from Diamond Harbour. On receiving this intelligence Colonel Gordon determined to observe the village during the night, and to attack the next day. The Blue troops accordingly bivouacked outside, and the utmost silence was observed so as not to betray their presence to the Red force. The ordinary military precautions of outlying sentries or patrols were taken against surprise.

No action took place during the night; the Reds, having taken possession of the village, had also bivouacked in the position they had taken up.

On the morning of Feb. 11th the outposts of the Blue force were in position to the northwest of the Red lines. The Red Commander had in the early morning occupied three small villages outside Serrissah, which formed a very strong defensive line, with a reserve a short distance in rear. The East Surreys were in position on the right ready to operate against the left flank or the Blue Commandar should he resolve to attack the Red position. The Blue troops did not hesitate for long, and soon delivered a brisk attack on the right of the enemy's position, but after a sharp conflict were finally repulsed by the reserve companies reinforcing the threatened flank of the Reds, and by the flank fire delivered by the East Surreys. Colonel Gordon then withdrew his troops, as it was evident that the village could not be taken by a direct attack in front. Some time was then spent in reconnaissance of the Red positions round the Serrissah village. Under shelter of the outskirt of the Kamarpole village the Blue force executed a flank march with the object of gaining the bridge over the canal opposite the village. This movement was soon observed by the Red companies watching the two roads leading into Serrissah, and they opened fire on the columns crossing the bridge. The Blue rapidly deployed for attack, drove the Red outlying pickets from the main road, and forced them to retire towards the centre of the village. Nearly the whole of the Blue force now crossed the Kamarpole bridge, and a combined attack of the whole mass was made on the rear of the Red position. The Blue troops extended more and more to their right, working with great skill through the dense groves of the Serrissah village which lies to the east of the main road, until finally they gradually enveloped the left flank of the Red defenders. The Red Infantry retired slowly, disputing each circle of ground, and the firing on both sides became continuous and rapid. Every chance of cover was utilised by both the attackers and defenders, even the transport carts being overturned on the road and formed into a kind of "zaribs" or lager across the main road, under cover of which the village defenders were able to enfilade the line of the road by a most telling fire. The situation as now developed was that each force faced towards its base. The Red force were fighting with their faces towards the Diamond Harbour creek, and the Blues faced towards the site of their bivouac of the former night. This is a situation which is not unknown even in real war.

Colonel Fishe had recalled the companies despatched to occupy a bridge some miles distant, and these were on their way hurrying forward to reinforce the Red companies in the village. Although the Blue troops had succeeded in delivering a very powerful flank attack on their opponents' left flank, still the natural defensive advantages of the village were so great that it was impossible for the Blues to make any further advance without exposure to a heavy fire over open ground. An assault cannot be carried out in mimic warfare, and its result cannot possibly be foretold, and therefore, in accordance with the ordinary rules for conduct of manœuvres, General Auchinleck decided that the Red had been successful in maintaining their hold on the village, but had lost very largely owing to the skilful and resolute manner in which the flank attack of the Blue Commander, Colonel Gordon, had been pushed home. The cease fire was then sounded, and the troops of both sides fall in.—*Englishman.*

MR. ROBERT KNIGHT ON THE BOMBAY INAM COMMISSION.

THE *Statesman* publishes an article on the Inam Commission, which was found amongst the late Mr. Robert Knight's papers, and was one of the last articles he wrote. The object of the article was to condemn the Official Secrets Bill on the ground that what the Administration require is not more secrecy but more light, and it thus illustrates the contention by recalling the circumstances connected with the Inam Commission in Bombay:—

It was the secrecy with which the well-known Inam Bill of the Dekhan was drawn up by its authors, and the exclusion of the people from all knowledge of its true character and probable effects, that produced the rebellion in the Southern Mahratta country in 1858, while the Mutiny was raging in the North-West of India. It was this Inam Act that bound together all the influential classes above the Ghats in a common conspiracy against our rule when the Mutiny broke out. In affirming this we are but repeating *ipsissima verba* what the late Lord Elphinstone—who was Governor of Bombay at the time—wrote privately to the great Scotch missionary of Bombay, the venerable Dr. Wilson. Dr. Wilson himself read to us at the time the letter which Lord Elphinstone had written to him on the subject.

Now that conspiracy was brought about in this wise. In the war of 1817-18, and with the approval of the Government, Mr. Elphinstone had issued a proclamation to the jaghiredars and landholding classes in the Peshwa's territories, that upon their withdrawing from his cause the British Government pledged itself to respect their possessions and to leave them and their successors in the full enjoyment thereof, while it guaranteed at the same time all the temple lands of the Dekhan. It effected its purpose. The Peshwa while himself alienating the lands which were the main source of his revenues, and conferring them upon the worthless parasites who flattered him to his ruin, had created widespread alarm and disaffection amongst the whole body of inamdars and jaghiredars by confiscating them at will. The British Government had simultaneously, by successive and impressive acts of good faith, achieved a widespread confidence that the word of an English officer was worth more than the most solemn pledges of any ruler of their own race. The proclamation thus issued was the destruction of the Peshwa's cause. The whole body of his feudal nobility, as we should call them, fell of from him and sent in their allegiance to the British *raj*. The war ended, as many of our readers can recall, in the dissolution of the whole Mahratta confederacy, and in substituting *Jahn Companee* as Paramount Power in India, in the place of the Mahrattas ruling in the name of the Mogul. Mr. Elphinstone passed from the Residency at Poona to the Governorship of Bombay, and no such Governor has it had since. The terms of the proclamation that he had issued were religiously observed by him. The *jaghiredar*, the *inamdar*, and the temple, for the first time probably in their existence, felt secure in their possessions. This condition of things lasted until the crime of the first Afghan War was *conceived at Simla* in 1838. In the financial distress that followed from the expenditure of some £40,000,000 sterling in the prosecution of that war, and the conquest of Sindh that was its sequence—the attention of the Supreme Government was directed to what was declared to be the undue and disproportionate expenditure of the Western Presidency. The fact of this expenditure was not to be denied, when the vast alienation of the land revenue of the Dekhan made by the Peshwas, and confirmed by Mr. Elphinstone's proclamation, was brought forward the true cause of the constant deficit in the Bombay balance-sheet. An effort was now made to ascertain with precision what the pledges of Mr. Elphinstone's proclamation really meant, with the result of creating a widespread belief that wholesale fraud had been perpetrated under the proclamation, and that exact enquiry would show that vast appropriations of State soil had been made under cover thereof. Exact enquiry was accordingly instituted, and lasted for at least seven or eight years, with the result of shewing that the impression was erroneous. A certain amount of fraud had no doubt been committed in connection with the proclamation, but any attempt to ascertain its exact extent, or to remedy it, was found to be impossible. Report after report followed, saying the same thing. The fraud that had been committed was trifling only, and would be very difficult of proof. The 'titles' under which the lands were held from the Mahratta Princes were found and officially declared to be unimpeachable, while it was further shewn that the alienations of State revenue so greatly complained of, were of no wider order than the same alienations all over India. As a rule, one-third of the gross land revenue had been alienated, and its yield was passing into the hands of the zemindar, the jaghiredar, the inamdar, or the temples and mosques of the country. As the reports shewed a consensus of opinion upon the subject, we might have expected that the matter would be thus set at rest. But it was not. The suggestion was now made, in 1851—by whom we fail to remember—that although the titles were in themselves unimpeachable and protected by Mr. Elphinstone's proclamation, it was quite possible *to create defects* in them by a Legislative enactment. Such a proposal, it was true, had never been made before in civilised times, but it was at once grasped at by the Bombay Government in its embarrassment. The ingenuity of our district and 'settlement' officers had been placed upon the rack to discover how this might be done. The device that was finally hit upon was to bring into Council a measure that was entitled an "Act for settling and confirming" the 'titles' by which the rent-free lands of the Dekhan held by jaghiredars, inamdars, and the mosques and temples of the country should be permanently secured to them. Its real object was to confiscate the whole of them except the temple lands. Its real purpose, we say, was to sweep them all at a stroke into the Government treasury, by declaring that unless the existing titles conformed to and fulfilled certain requirements laid down therein for the first time, they were to be held invalid. Thus it was enacted by one of its provisions that unless the owner then living in enjoyment of the land could shew that he had inherited it through direct lineal male descent for three or four generations, his title was vitiated by the fact and his estate would lapse to the State upon his decease. It needs little reflection upon the part of the reader to understand that as the provisions of an Act like this were drawn by men who were thoroughly familiar with the titles and with their weak points, it became an Act of Confiscation pure and simple in its working. It was at once found to be applicable to no less a number than 107,000 estates, and as the Inam tribunal established under the Act proceeded with its work, not a single title was brought forward that was not declared to be void on some ground or other under the Act. With nothing but poverty and the extinction of their families staring them in the face, it was little wonder that the whole body of the Dekhan nobles over whom the Act was hanging should have prayed night and day for the success of Tantia Topee's rebellion, and the subversion of our rule.

And now let the reader, and let the Government of India, observe to what we owed it all. We owed it entirely to the secrecy in which the Bill had been conceived and passed. While it was under incubation, its draft was submitted in the usual way in those days (1851) to the Advocate-General whose business it was to see that it was properly drafted. The Advocate-General at that time was Mr. Henry Howard, who had the reputation of being the greatest lawyer in India; and we remember vividly the indignation with which we read the private and confidential letter with which the Bill, as amended by himself, was sent back to the Bombay Government. In this letter Mr. Howard told them that he supposed the Government was aware of the fact that the Bill was of a very unique order, and without precedent under modern Government, and that it would therefore be well for it to allow it to be discussed privately only, and that precautions should be taken to prevent its real scope and intention reaching the public. The Act, he said, should be introduced privately and without noise, and the Inam tribunal constituted and set at work as undemonstratively as possible. Not one word did he say to rouse the conscience of the men who had devised the Bill, and it was not until two or three years after the tribunal had been set up, under Captain Cowper, that the public heard anything of the remonstrances sent in by the district Collectors to the Government as to the operation of the Act and the dissatisfaction and ruin it was working. Every remonstrance was suppressed or received with stern rebuke, and their authors peremptorily ordered to cease their remonstrances and to give Captain Cowper all the help in their power. The result was—the Rebellion that broke out in the Southern Mahratta country during the Mutiny; while its true causes were kept from the knowledge of the public altogether. Our own attention to the Act and its working was first drawn in 1858, and we shall never forget the impression which the disclosures we received made upon us. As soon as we had mastered the question sufficiently to write about it, we began an exposure of its real character in the old *Bombay Times*. Great surprise was expressed at the time as to who our informants were, but while the Government resented the exposure of its proceedings, the disinterested officers to their honour were nearly unanimous in upholding us. We do not remember ever having obtained information about the Act surreptitiously, but we had access to Captain Cowper's reports of the working of his own tribunal, and disentombed certain of them so successfully that Lord Elphinstone's indignation was at last transferred from our

SPORTING NOTES.

A HASTY glance through the weights for the spring-tide handicaps reveals the fact that all the assessors of weights have formed a very high estimate of Laureate, who, if he has made the ordinary improvement between three and four years of age, will, writes a home correspondent, fulfil my [previously expressed opinion that he is the best handicap horse in training. Our present lot of horses of that class are not flyers, it is true, and Laureate may only be the best of a moderate lot, but if he has made commensurate improvement since his Cambridgeshire victory, he will, I think, be found a long way in front of anything his own age. On another occasion, when I have more space at my command, I shall review these weights at greater length; suffice it, therefore, for the present to briefly note the most important features in the earlier events of the year.

Wise Man, who won the Lincolnshire Handicap last year, is credited with the top weight, 9st. 4lb., while Laureate has 9st 2lb to put up, an impost which handicaps him up to the hilt, and juggler comes next with 9st. I do not for a moment anticipate a repetition of Wise Man's victory, but J. Dawson, sen., has another in his stable, Sweetbriar, who certainly cannot complain of 7st. 9lb. The long-shelved Crowberry is assessed at 8st. 13lb., at which weight Sheen is well looked after, as is Pioneer with 8st. 12lb. Mr. Ford has made a 3st. 4lb. limit to his handicap, which ranges from 9st 4lb to 6st. Capt. Jones's trio, Theophius, 8st 7lb, Theosophist, 8st. 5lb., and Coolshannagh, 7st, are by no means to be overlooked, and the latter, if he can stay a mile, might prove a dangerous customer. The two failures, Quartus and Friday, appear at 8st 3lb and 7st 13lb respectively, but many will prefer their stable companion, the three-year-old Dauntless, who is the best young horse in the race; while Rosine, who with Sabrina and Villejust is on the 6st mark, is smart enough to make a good bid for victory in this event if she is wound up for it.

The Grand National has Usna at its head with 12st 7lb, while Frigate—last year's victress—comes next with 12st 3lb—on the same mark with Ballot Box. Roquefort, the rogue, follows with 12st 2lb, and Why Not, for whom Mr. Cunningham will not have to waste this year, has 12st 1lb to carry. Of the top weights, not a few may fancy Battle Royal, 11st 9lb, on the same mark as Gamecock. Horses well-spoken of in this race not overburdened with weight are Citadel, 11st 7lb, and Macpherson, 11st 3lb. The Emperor and Sikh, 10st 11lb each, The Saint and Dictator, 10st 8lb each, and Helmet 10st 5lb. There are many horses entered who have not the slightest chance over this country, and there will be no doubt a large void when the acceptances appear.

In the City and Suburban, still the most popular of all the spring events, Mr. Dorling has done his work carefully and well. The weights extend from Veracity, 9st, to Sabrina, 6st, which is now the lowest weight that can be given a horse. This elevation of the weights under the new rules must meet with general satisfaction. Amphion, 8st 12lb, is reckoned a 5lb better horse than Laureate, and on these terms the two crack four-year-olds are assessed in the Kempton Park Jubilee Handicap, although in that event both have to give weight to Veracity, instead of the latter conceding them poundage as in the City and Suburban. Nine three-year-olds, among them Touchwood and Salutation, are on the 6st limit, but it is scarcely likely that the former, a full brother to Fullerton, will follow in the foot-steps of his illustrious relative. Mr. Dorling has framed another good handicap in the Great Metropolitan, making, as does Mr. Lawley in the Chester Cup, Philomel top-weight. On these and other events I shall have more to say on a future occasion.

Most people interested in the Inter-University Boat Race will be pleased to hear that last evening Cambridge agreed to Oxford's latest proposal, so the inter-University Boat Race will be rowed on Wednesday, March 26, when the tide serves at half-past four in the afternoon. As last year's conquerors Cambridge have acted, as conquerors should, generously in making this concession.

The Pelican Club have remembered what was due to themselves by calling on Mr. George Alexander Baird, better known to the sporting public as Mr. Abington, [illegible] determination was arrived at a meeting [illegible]ich reporters were not invited. The [illegible]sberry stated a variety of fresh facts, [illegible]hours and a-half's discussion, it was [illegible]solved to adopt the course mentioned [illegible] what has leaked out concerning the [illegible] riot at Bruges, the general public will not [illegible]is announcement with surprise.

A general meeting of rowing men representing the Universities and the principal Thames boat clubs was held at the Mansion House. Its object was to make arrangements for the re-establishment of a National Regatta for professional oarsmen and scullers. Lord Londesborough took the chair in the absence of the Lord Mayor, and if the result of the proceedings may be taken as a criterion, the revived regatta should be a distinct success. The new venture is to be called the National Regatta, open to professional oarsmen, tradesmen, and landsmen of Great Britain and Ireland. A strong committee, headed by the Lord Mayor, was appointed.

Neil Matterson has challenged Peter Kamp for the sculling championship of the world and £1,000.

At Kempton the day the mail left the following were expected to win:—Middlesex Hunters' Flat Race Prince's best; Littleton Hunters' Steeplechase, Bloodstone or Fatherland; Selling Hurdle Race, Royal Duke; Kempton Park Hunters' Hurdle Handicap, Appenzell or Lal Brough; Hunters' Steeplechase, Winscales; Stewards' Steeplechase, Anaconda or Baccy; Hallifford Hurdle Race, Trendle Hill.

Mr. W. Renshaw, the president, took the chair on Wednesday (29th ult.) at the annual meeting of the Lawn Tennis Association, held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. The officers were re-elected, except that Mr. Horne was replaced by the Earl of Clarendon on the list of vice-presidents. The chief business was the alterations in the rules, by which the stroke known as the bisque, used for handicapping purposes, was proposed to be abolished, quarter fifteens being substituted. On being put to the vote the bisques were abolished by 17 votes to 7, this constituting the requisite two-thirds majority.

No fewer than 1,600 persons have been elected members of the Hurst Park Club at Molesey. The first meeting (under Grand National Hunt rules) has been fixed for Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th and 20th of March. A very successful gathering is anticipated. The chief races are the Hampton Court Handicap Steeplechase and the Hurst Park Handicap Hurdle Race, each of the value of 500 sovs., and they have already obtained influential patronage. Among those who have made entries are the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Hamilton, Captain Machell, Mr. Garrett Moore, and Mr. Arthur Yates. Sir Matthew Wood has been for some time busy superintending the cricket and polo grounds.

An important meeting of the London Amateur Swimming Association was held on Tuesday (28th ult.), when new and comprehensive rules were adopted. The old Amateur Swimming Association is dissolved, and three distinct associations for North, Midland, and South formed. Each association will have the complete control of the sport in its own district, the only link binding the three bodies together being the laws of swimming, which have to be observed by each association, and which can only be altered at a general meeting of the three associations.

In the course of the Rugby football match between Penarth and Newport, at Penarth, on Saturday (25th ult.), T. England, the Newport half-back, met with a serious accident. He obtained possession of the ball, and went off at full speed, but was upset by a couple of the home team, and fractured his thigh.

ANOTHER instance, observes the Chicago *Times*, of the fact that this city has become the literary centre of the country, has come to light. In the great reading rooms of the British Museum there was an average of 620 readers daily during 1888. In the small room of the Chicago Public Library there was an average of 1,569 each day in the same year. Taking the great difference in the population of the two cities into consideration, it will be seen that Chicago citizens are on the average far more literary in their tastes than those even of London, not to speak of such cities as Boston and New York.

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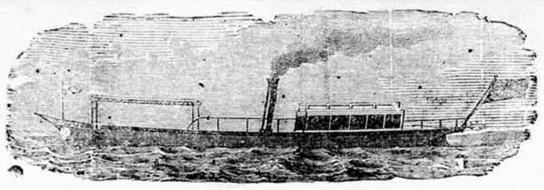

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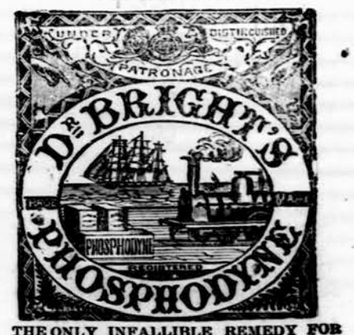

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.
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Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.
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The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitions made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.
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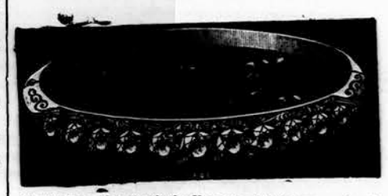
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"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 1883.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1883
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"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

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